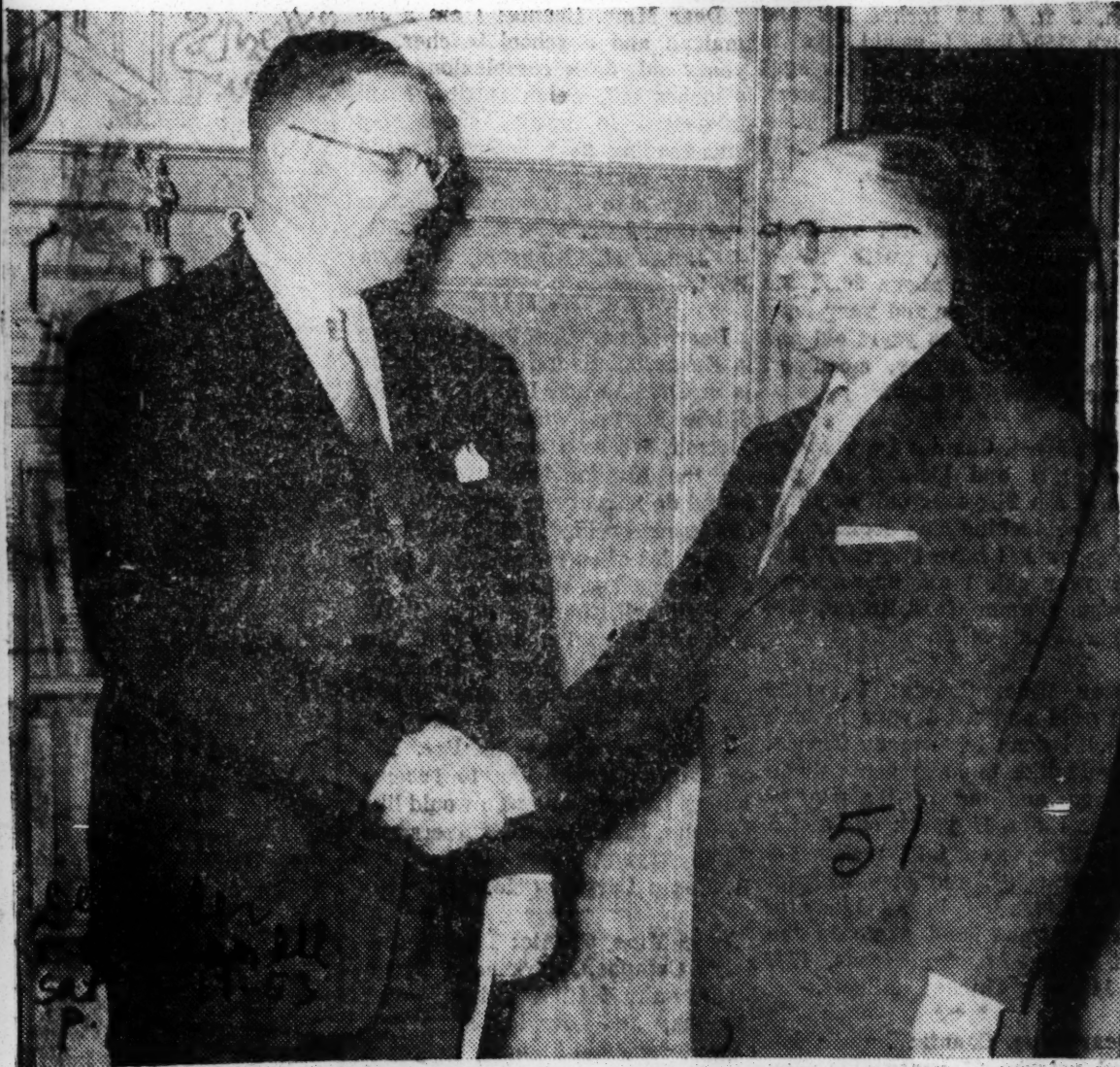


# GOV. BYRNES REPLACED AS RIGHTS SPOKESMAN



**TWO EISENHOWER APPOINTEES**, Archibald J. Carey, Jr., (left) of Chicago, and Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State college, Petersburg, exchange greetings at Virginia State. Carey was recently

named alternate US delegate to the UN and Dr. Daniel was renamed to the International Development Advisory board. Carey was a visiting speaker recently at Virginia State college.

## Woman Is Named To Speak For UN Delegation

NEW YORK — (SNS) — Follow-

ing concerted action by numerous organizations throughout the nation, and a blistering attack by the Russian U. N. delegate South Carolina's Governor James F. Byrnes has been replaced as spokesman on human rights issues for the United States delegation to the United Nations. *ward*

### TARGET OF ATTACK

Gov. Byrnes, who was described by Russia's delegate Jacob Malik on October 13 as the United States "racist number 1," had been the target of attack by organizations including the NAACP, the National Association of Colored Women, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Gov. Byrnes' initial appointment to the U. S. delegation to the UN was also roundly contested by these organizations and by the race press as a whole.

### PRESIDENT ADVISED

In opposing the South Carolina governor's appointment to the UN group, the NAACP advised President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Dulles and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, head of the U. S. delegation that Gov. Byrnes "has given leadership to his state and region in efforts to curtail freedom of association by forcibly setting one American apart from another on the irrelevant basis of color." *June 18-53*

Soviet Delegate Malik, challenging Gov. Byrnes' rejection of Russian satellite nations requests for UN membership, told the South Carolina governor from the U. N. floor to "Look at your own state. You are governor of a state. I have read in the American press that you are called 'racist No. 1' — in other words, someone who is in favor of violating human rights and therefore the Charter of the United Nations."



# Dark Skinned Women Play Lead Roles In UN Struggle For Peace

## Replace Byrnes In U.N.

UNITED NATIONS.—New York  
Dark skinned women from all over the world are playing important roles in the United Nations' movement toward world peace.

The world organization, which observed its 9th year last week, is headed by Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India—the first woman of any race to be elected president of the UN general assembly. She is sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian prime minister.

Recently joining the Liberian delegation to the UN is Mrs. Mary McCrity-Fiske, who has shown leadership in her work with the assembly's third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) committee.

Other darker women of note working for the protection of minorities in the UN are Mrs. Zena Harman of Israel, Miss M. Bernardino of the Dominican Republic, Mrs. I. Pinto de Vidal of Uruguay and Mrs. L. P. Psalidas of Greece.

The naming of Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton of Ohio as spokesman on human rights issues for the U. S. delegation to the United Nations is a desirable thing and an admission by the Eisenhower administration that the appointment of James F. Byrnes to the U. N. was a bone.

The announcement that Congresswoman Bolton is taking over a duty for which Byrnes was formerly designated follows strong protest from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which wired its objections to top men of the administration.

It was pointed out that Byrnes "has given leadership to his state and region in efforts to curtail freedom of association by forcibly setting one American apart from another on the irrelevant basis of race."

When President Eisenhower appointed Byrnes as a representative to the United Nations it was a move that appeared quite ill-advised in our eyesight. We just could not see how a man could hold such a position whose every act and statement on the subject of human rights and dignity displayed a warped opinion of American citizens, simply on the basis of their skin.

We were strongly tempted to say "I told you so" when Byrnes was so adequately censured by Jacob Malik, Russian delegate to the U. N., for daring to call attention to alleged human rights violations in Rumania and Bulgaria when right here in his own state, with himself at the helm, the most flagrant violations of human rights have been and are taking place with his sanction.

As we have stated, it is a desirable thing that Congresswoman Bolton will be our spokesman on human rights. It is in the best interest of our nation. But the most desirable thing, an act that would be in far greater interest of our nation, would be the recall of Gov. Byrnes from any official capacity as representative for our government. He just isn't to be trusted in such a responsible position as U. N. delegate.

Birmingham residents then began to wonder if Robinson would bring his team to a city which would deny some members of the team to play because they were white.

As it developed Robinson and his All-stars appear and the game was played 'he did appear and the game it is reported was played "between colored boys" with Ralph

Branca, Gil Hodges and Al Rosen, white members of the team, benched.

The same story is true of Memphis, Tenn., where it was suggested that white players on the team be confined to the sideline benches.

Everyone in this nation, and possibly abroad, knows the Jackie Robinson story. They know the part played in that story by Branch Rickey who made the story possible. They know, too, of the blasts that have come from Robinson against the costly and unsportsmanlike practice of racial segregation and discrimination.

Because of these things we wonder what on earth is going on in the brain of Mr. Robinson that he can stoop to acceptance of such conditions, southern custom notwithstanding.

Where is all the fervor with which he previously bucked racial segregation? How could he who has fought segregation and preached against it go along with the suggestion that the games his team plays will be "between colored boys?" Has he forgotten Branch Rickey and what he stood for?

These are questions that only Mr. Robinson can answer as he must if he is to wipe away the disappointment and disgusting reports his recent acts have provoked.

Jackie Robinson and the term "All-American hero" have been synonymous. If would be a tragedy should that relationship be changed.



# BUNCHE

## Select UN Aide To Study Africa

By ARNOLD de MILLE

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — Should Dr. Ralph Bunche and fellow members of a UN commission to study the racial conflict in the Union of South Africa carry out their assignment, they cannot expect to receive any cooperation—and may face outright opposition from Prime Minister Daniel Malan's government, it was indicated last week.

A high official in the South African government, who heads that country's delegation to the UN, declared for the record that "should the General Assembly pass on any resolution calling for creation of any such commission, the Malan government would regard it as without validity."

Gerhardus Josoe, South African Ambassador to the United States, claimed that the Assembly would be interfering with the domestic affairs of his country, which he said is "out of the body's sphere and competency."

The naming of Dr. Bunche, Nobel Peace Prize winner to the commission, has created widespread speculation and concern in the UN.

### Nobel Prize Winner

Dr. Bunche, director of the UN Trusteeship division, who received the Nobel Peace prize two years ago for his part in negotiating an armistice in the Arab-Palestine war, was named to the commission by the General Assembly President Lester B. Pearson of Canada. It was a last official act of the world body before it suspended its sessions until February.

At the same time, the UN General Assembly president named

another committee to investigate the treatment of more than a quarter million Indians in South-west Africa.

Named with Dr. Bunche to go into the racist country of Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan were Dr. Herman Santa Cruz of Chile, former president of the UN Security Council, and Dr. Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico, who recently resigned as head of the UN Educational Social and cultural organization.

The purpose of the commission is to investigate the conditions, treatment of Negroes and their relationships with the whites and report back to the United Nations as to what they believe to be a workable solution in bringing the population and government together.

There is doubt among the UN secretariat that the commission could even be an active one. The UN resolution creating the commission merely "invited" the Union of South Africa to "extend its full cooperation to the commission." Prime Minister Malan is not bound by the UN to accept the invitation. Further, it is feared by some UN delegates that Malan would not even allow the commission to enter its domain, let alone receive it and offer cooperation.

### Harsh Race Laws

Perhaps most significant is the fact that Malan's racist government has the most violent anti-Negro laws in the world. It is believed that regardless of what his reaction would be regarding the commission, Malan would not permit a Negro to enter his country to investigate his segregation laws and Negro treatment.

Dr. Bunche, on the other hand, said he was appreciative of Pearson's faith in him, but doubted that he could accept the appointment to serve on the three-member commission.

The schedule of his own division is quite heavy, Bunche declared. Also, he pointed out that he had been invited by the Indian government to take part in a seminar on the contribution of Gandhian outlook and technique to the solution of tension within and between nations.

Bunche was scheduled to leave for India Saturday. The dean of the seminar said it is designed to work out a moral substitute for war. Whether Dr. Bunche will take that opportunity to discuss the South African issues with top government officials of the globe has not been disclosed.

### Follows Attack

The diplomat's appointment to the commission, incidentally comes on the heels of a recent smear attack by a Chicago Tribune writer in which the UN Trusteeship director was accused of cuddling a pro-Communist in the UN and striking from the records his remarks made in Trusteeship meeting, relating to the protection of a UN secretariat member. The writer also sought to link Bunche to Alger Hiss.

### Dr. Bunche Picks Up More Degrees In India

NEW DELHI, India — Dr. Ralph Bunche received an honorary doctorate degree from Delhi University January 17. A special convocation at which Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India and chancellor of the university presided was held to honor the former Nobel peace prize winner together with seven other notable visitors, all of whom were delegates to the Gandhian seminar, just con-

cluded in New Delhi.

Dr. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, said recently that it was essential to have a strong international organization like the U.N. But today, he added, the U. N. lacks proper authority. He was speaking at a symposium on "Approach to World Unity," sponsored by the Indian Association for One World Government and expressed the view that an international order was possible if nations discarded their self-interest and submitted to an international authority.

### This Week's Headliners

Dr. Ralph Bunche has been named one of the three-member special UN group to study South Africa's race problem. Mrs. Rafeola S. Colla is off to Liberia to serve as U.S. Public Health nurse under the Point Four program.

Howard university prexy Mordecai Johnson penned President Truman a farewell note hailing him as greatest benefactor to the race since Abraham Lincoln. The ceaseless efforts of Editor Jack Kilpatrick of Virginia's Richmond News-Leader freed Shas Rogers after 9 years in the pen for a murder he didn't commit.

Earl Rasmuson made Premier Stalin's list of seven peace awarders for 1952 cited as "standard-bearer of the oppressed Negro people."

### Two UN 'mistakes'?

The AFRO's Jimmy Hicks, currently covering the United Nations, came up with a curious story last week.

According to his report Governor James F. Byrnes called fellow UN Delegate Archibald Carey in and asked him what was causing all the commotion about the two having their picture made together.

Then Delegate Carey gave Delegate Byrnes an answer almost as incredible as Byrnes' assignment to the UN Human Rights Committee.

Delegate Carey reportedly told Delegate Byrnes he did not know what the excitement was all about.

For that answer, Delegate Carey scores a minus zero in our book. And all the time, we were giving this son of a bishop a high mark for stupidity.

Surely the Rev. Mr. Carey is not so naive that he is unaware of the reason for the worldwide consternation over Byrnes holding a seat in the United Nations.

Byrnes stands before the world as a living symbol of stiff-necked colonialism, of hated white heels on black necks, of all the evil practices which Asiatic, Arabic and African peoples are fighting to abolish.

If Dr. Carey is not familiar with that fact, it appears that not only the appointment of Governor Byrnes to the UN was a mistake. His was too.



UN'S GREETING TO SOUTH AFRICA:

# Bunche Heads Commission *Afro-American P. 1* To Probe Malan's Racism

BY JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of divisions of trusteeships in the United Nations, was appointed last Sunday as a member of a three-man Good Offices Commission of the UN to investigate racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa. *1-3-53*

United Nations President Oscar Pearson announced the appointment of Dr. Bunche to the Commission as the UN's General Assembly suspended its activities here until February 24.

## Greater Explosion Feared

Dr. Bunche's appointment to the Commission may lead to an even greater explosion in South Africa than already exists there today.

South Africa fought all the way through the past session of the UN to prevent any discussion of its infamous "apartheid" or segregation policies on the grounds that it was an internal matter.

An Arab-Asian bloc of dark countries, however, forced through a resolution which empowered the UN to send a three-man commission to investigate discrimination there.

South Africa had earlier indicated that it might walk out of the UN if the resolution was adopted.

With the Commission appointed, the question remains now as to whether South Africa will co-operate with the UN and permit the Commission to do its work.

## Visit To Africa Uncertain

In the confusion which followed the all-night session brought on by Russia's midnight "murder" charges at the United States, Dr. Bunche himself did not know of his appointment to the Commission until late Monday evening.

Even then he could not say whether or not the appointment called for him to visit South Africa or whether the Commission will study the problem here in the UN.

At that time he promised to disclose the information as soon as he had time to study the resolution.

It appeared unlikely that the Commission would meet any time soon. Dr. Bunche disclosed that he will leave for India on January 2 for a two-week conference with officials of the Indian Government.

Another member appointed to the Commission with Dr. Bunche was in Chile and not expected back before February.



FIRST SKATING LESSON: Ralph Bunche Jr., 9 years old, who was stricken with poliomyelitis in 1930, getting his first skating lesson the other day from Anne Roosevelt, 10, and Haven Roosevelt, 12, children of John Roosevelt and grandchildren of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who both recovered from an attack of the disease last summer.





**WORDS OF WISDOM:** Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt chatting with Sir Shou-Son Chow, business and financial leader of Hong Kong and one of the colony's three knights, during her visit to the British city recently in the interests of the United Nations Association.

## Eisenhower Names Chicago Minister To Next Session

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower named Archibald J. Carey, Jr., distinguished Chicago clergyman, as an alternate U. S. delegate to serve at the United Nations General Assembly in September.

The eight U. S. delegates named by President Eisenhower include Governor James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and Henry Ford II of Detroit.

The group will be headed by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and UN Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Byrnes, former secretary of state

under ex-president Harry S. Truman, and Reps. Frances Payne Bolton (R) Ohio and James P. Richards (D) S. C., were selected as delegates.

Ford, Carey and three others were named as alternates. The latter are: James D. Zellerbach, San Francisco manufacturer; Dr. Charles W. Mayo head of the Mayo Institute at Rochester, Minn., and Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, of New York.

Representatives are appointed for each session of the General Assembly. Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, of Chicago, and Dr. Channing Tobias, of New York (have served at three sessions. President Truman appoint-

ed Mrs. Sampson as an alternate to the fifth and seventh session. He named Dr. Tobias as an alternate to the sixth session. President Eisenhower named no alternates at the time he appointed the delegation to the last session. That delegation, named by him last February 20, included Mr. Lodge, James J. Wadsworth, Jr., Ernest A. Cross, and Senator Alexander Wiley, Republican, of Wisconsin, chairman

of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

### WHITE SUPREMACIST

Byrnes has a long record as an advocate of white supremacy. Not even a year's service on the Supreme Court and stints as Roosevelt's assistant and as Truman's Secretary of State were sufficient to uproot his deep-seated racial prejudices.

At present, Byrnes is engaged in finding some means by which Southern States can keep from integrating colored and white pupils in their public school systems if the Supreme Court should hold laws and constitutional provisions requiring Jim Crow schools unconstitutional.

He is the author of a plan which calls for turning over to private organizations the public schools of his state for them to run them on a lily-white basis, with the state appropriating funds to pay tuition. Other southern states have followed the South Carolina law Byrnes got through the legislature.

Rev. Carey was one of the leading campaigners for Mr. Eisenhower during the presidential campaign. He addressed the Republican national convention in Chicago in 1952, traveled nearly 20,000 miles speaking for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket, and closed the campaign with a thrilling short address on a television program on which both Mr. Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon appeared.

He was born in Chicago 44 years ago, the son of the late Bishop and Mrs. Carey. Like his father, he became pastor of Quinn Chapel AME Church, which served as a station in Chicago in the "underground railroad" which helped slaves escape from the Confederate States during the Civil War.

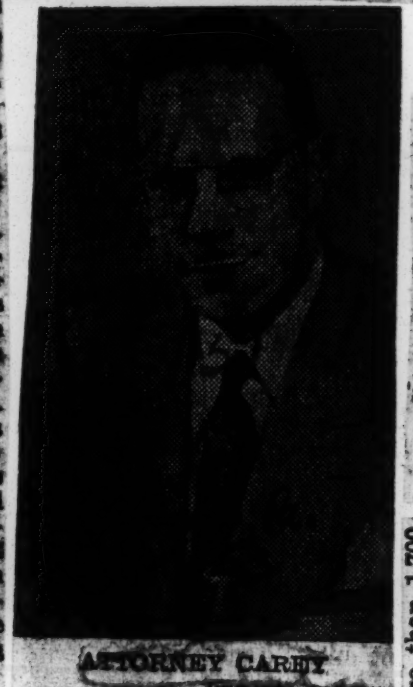
of Chicago. Secretary of State Dulles will be leader of the delegation and Henry Cabot Lodge is the permanent representative.

lements within the party.

His forceful presentation during the 1952 Republican National Convention caused nation-wide comment inside the convention and among millions in the TV and radio audience who applauded his plea for "true democracy."

Since their first meeting, President Eisenhower has attended Mr. Carey and has conferred with him on several occasions.

Born in Chicago, son of the late Bishop and Mrs. A. J.



ATTORNEY CAREY

can candidate for Congress from the First Illinois District.

Mr. and Mrs. Carey, the former Hazel Harper of Clarksville, Tenn., and their daughter, Carolyn, were recently received at the White House by President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

UN delegates and alternates are paid \$17,500 per year when actually employed.

ty members to more than 1,700. Since 1944 he has been with the Quinn Chapel, the mother church of African Methodism.

He has practiced law from his offices at 183 W. Randolph Street, in Chicago, since 1936.

He was elected alderman from the Third Ward in 1947 and re-elected in 1951.

Mr. Carey was nominated in the 1950 primary as the Republi-

United Nations

## Chicago Lawyer Slated for Seat

By STANLEY ROBERTS

(Courier Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON — Alderman Archibald Carey of Chicago will shortly be named first alternate delegate to the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations, this reporter has learned.

The Midwestern minister has been a Republican for a number of years and is recognized as a leader among young

ably reported here Sunday that the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations will be composed of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina, Henry Ford Jr. of Detroit, Gov. George Craig of Indiana and Atty. Archibald Carey

Carey, Feb. 29, 1908, Mr. Carey was born in Chicago, North

western University and Chicago's Kent College of Law. He holds an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wilberforce University in Ohio.

He was minister of the Woodlawn Baptist Church, a prominent church in Chicago, from 1930 until September, 1949. During his pastorate the church grew from for-



## Liberia Names UN Delegates

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — (ANP) — Liberia has announced its delegates to the forthcoming special session of the United Nations. They are appointed are Ambassador Henry Ford, Jr., chairman, Minister R. S. S. Bright as delegate, with Carl D. B. King as alternate. Other delegates are Ernest F. J. Dudley Lawrence and H. Carey Thomas.

## Dr. Patterson Off To Liberia

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee institute, is a member of a mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which left here last Friday to carry out a general survey of the economy of Nigeria.

The mission is visiting the country at the request of the Nigerian and British governments. It will study Nigeria's resources and their potentialities, and will make recommendations to assist the Nigerian Government in preparing an economic development program.

The mission will start work in Lagos on Sept. 28 and expects to spend nearly three months in Nigeria. On its return to Washington, it will prepare a report which will be presented to the Nigerian and British governments.

The ten members of the mission represent six different countries—Australia, France, Netherlands, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States. It will be headed by A. Broches, Assistant General Counsel of the Bank. There are three United States members of the mission in addition to Dr. Patterson.

They are John H. Adler, chief economist; Francis W. Godwin, advisor on industry, and Robert F. Stillings, an economist. Dr. Patterson, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, will serve as the advisor on education and social services.



ATTY. CARMEL CARRINGTON MARR, Brooklyn lawyer, chats in the United Nations delegates lounge with two of the top U. S. officials at the UN following her appointment last Friday as a member of the legal staff of U. S. Chief Delegate

Henry Cabot Lodge. They are James J. Wadsworth Jr., deputy representative to the UN, left, and John C. Ross, deputy representative to the Security Council.

## We Told You So!

As we predicted a few weeks ago, the appointment of Gov. James Byrnes as UN delegate has already boomeranged caused the United States some great embarrassment.

On the floor of the assembly, last week Mr. Jacob Malik, the Russian delegate, launched a blistering attack on Byrnes and the conditions in South Carolina and left him helpless to reply in the face of the overwhelming truth of Malik's denunciation.

As a result, our role in the UN has taken a severe setback and Byrnes has proven ineffectual or — more bluntly — detrimental as a representative.

Said Malik quite rightly, "Look at your own state. I have read in the American press that you are called racist No. 1—in other words, one who is in favor of violating the UN charter. Yet you say human rights are not respected in these three countries" (Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria).

Gov. Byrnes refrained from answering. How could he do otherwise? In view of this, the President ought to recall Gov. Byrnes and appoint someone in his place whose

hands and morals are clean enough to match Mr. Malik.

## Byrnes loses role at UN

Name new speaker on 'human rights'

NEW YORK — Following vigorous protests by the NAACP and other sources against designation of Gov. James F. Byrnes as spokesman on human rights issues for the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, the association was informed on Friday that the assignment would be given to Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton of Ohio.

In telegrams to President Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, head of the U.S. delegation, the NAACP had charged that Governor Byrnes:

"Has given leadership to his state and region in efforts to cur-

tail freedom of association by given some member of our forcibly setting one of our American delegation other than Mr. Byrnes apart from anyone on the irrelevant basis of race," and urged that the assignment as spokesman on human rights be

the object of a blistering attack by Soviet Russia's delegate, Jacob A. Malik, last Tuesday after the South Carolinian had voiced American objection to the admission of Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary to the UN until they learned to respect the rights and interests of their own people."

The Soviet delegate, whose nation is supporting admission of the satellite countries, turned scornfully to the American spokesman and said:

"Look at your own state. You are governor of a state. I have read in the American press that you are called 'racist No. one'—in other words, someone who is in favor of violating human rights and therefore the charter of the United Nations."

The South Carolinian looked blankly at the ceiling as Mr. Malik spoke and left the assembly room without attempting to reply to the charges.

Target Of Attack  
Meanwhile, Gov. Byrnes was



JOINED BY 19 OTHERS IN UN:

# Haiti hits South Africa on discrimination policy

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The Republic of Haiti bluntly told the world Friday that the supremacy of the white man is on the decline and white reactionaries will sooner or later have to face that fact.

The words came from Pierre L. Hudicort, Haitian delegate to the United Nations, as nation after nation took the floor of the UN's ad hoc political committee to heap abuse and censor on the Union of South Africa for its discrimination against racial minorities in that country.

The question centered around whether or not the UN under provisions of its charter is "competent" to discuss the issue. South Africa is contending that the treatment of various races is a "domestic" issue and therefore the UN has not the power under the authority to even discuss the matter.

## 38 Speakers Listed

Led by the darker nations of the world, however, some 20 speakers took the floor on the issue last week and 18 others still remained to be heard as the UN again took up the issue on Oct. 26.

The "colored" nations seemed to be competing as to who could give South Africa the greatest tongue lashing. As the debate progressed speaker after speaker hit harder and harder and nearer to the core of the question of race.

Mr. Hudicort said Haiti had been the first country to put into effect the principle of the equality of man. He said the United States Bill of Rights and the French Declaration of the Rights of Man had been proclaimed by "white men for the use of white men."

## One Over 60

But he said Haiti understood that all men, whether black, red or yellow, along had rights. Declaring that his government would support an Indian resolution to continue the Good Offices Committee to investigate racial discrimination in South Africa, Mr. Hudicort said if the arguments of South Africa are allowed to prevail "the obstinacy" of one government would triumph over the rest of the 60 members of the UN.

The Haitian representative made it clear that he did not favor permitting South Africa to go outside the UN and attempt to settle the issue with India in a roundtable conference.

He said such an outside conference might solve the problem for the Indians but what about the colored people in South Africa. He stated that he feared that under such a "deal" the UN might lose interest in the colored people who are referred to as the "native" population.

## Called 'Human Tragedy'

Dr. Sudjarwo Tjondronegre of Indonesia angrily stated that he would like to point out what actually was at stake in the "human tragedy" of South Africa.

He said simply put the matter is one where a white minority

has imposed the rule by superior knowledge and technical weapons over a nonwhite population four times as large.

This has had repercussions all over the world, he said, and especially in those Asian and African countries which by experience knew what racial discrimination meant and were sensitive to the matter.

"Any aggravation of this racial feeling—as has happened in South Africa—can only further complicate and jeopardize the relations between whites and non whites, not only in South

Africa, but in the whole world," he concluded.

## Malan Hit Strongly

Probably the most harsh criticism of South Africa came from Leopold Benites Vineuza of Ecuador.

The South American took keen exception to a statement by Prime Minister Malan of South Africa in which Mr. Malan had implied that the nations of South Africa had become nations of "half castes" because they did not practice segregation of "apartheid."

Mr. Vineuza reminded Mr. Malan and South Africa that Spain had created Latin America and had once held great power in Europe. And he pointed out that while doing so Spain had received "dark blood" from many groups and still given a heritage of culture and tolerance to its Latin American countries.

While other countries were enslaving their colonists, Mr. Vineuza said, Spain was giving them a Christian tradition opposed to racial discrimination.

## Cites India's Religion

Then noting that the racial discrimination in South Africa was aimed at India, Mr. Vineuza said at a time when the "thoroughbred" nations of Europe were still "barbarous" and had not received Christianity, India had already known the great Buddha.

Declaring that men from all nations had died in World War II to combat racial discrimination and that the UN charter had been born from that war, Mr. Vineuza concluded:

"Let us not shame the white man by turning him into an executor of wrong principals."

Dr. Mousa Shabander of Iraq got personal with South African delegate Jooste as he attacked South Africa's racial discrimination.

## Ridiculous Situation

There is no use trying to justify the situation in South Africa—to humiliate human beings and then try to take refuge behind the UN Charter," he said.

"Suppose," Dr. Shabander said, "we all took a ship for South Africa. When we arrived the whites would be separated from the others—even those in the same delegation. The chairman of this committee (Dr. Miquel Uriquia of El Salvador) would be separated from the secretary and the vice chairman of the committee."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The chairman would be classed as "colored").

Dr. Shabander said he had been among a group of political prisoners in South Africa during wartime. He said one dark Iraq prisoner had been forced to eat separately from the other prisoners.

## Deals Hard Blow

His hardest blow, however, came when he turned to Mr. Jooste and asked what might happen if the delegation of South Africa gave a cocktail party to the UN group which would visit its country.

"Whom would the South Africans invite," he asked. "The President of the General Assembly, Mme. Pandit, the representatives of India, of Liberia, of Ethiopia?"

Col Rahat S. Chatari of Pakistan criticized South Africa for appearing to feel that "everyone is out of step but Johnny." Only South Africa, supported by the "colonial powers," he said, contended that the UN was not competent to discuss the question.

## Mrs. Bolton To Speak

He said civilization in South Africa was hanging "by a string" and described it as something which would blow up if a match were touched to it.

Col. Chatari said the racial issue had been brought up before the UN because "the psychopathic state of South Africa's mind requires both mental and moral treatment."

G. P. Jooste of South Africa in weakly defending his government from such attacks said South Africa considers the mat-

ter to be "essentially within its domestic jurisdiction and therefore outside the competence of the United Nations charter."

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton of the United States is scheduled to present this nation's position on the issue this week.



# NAACP Asks US To Support UN Report On South Africa

NEW YORK — The United States delegation to the United Nations has been urged by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to vote for approval of the report of the United Nations Commission on the racial situation in the Union of South Africa.

This report sets forth a detailed account of the inequities of the South African policy and practice of racial segregation.

In debate on this issue, Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton, a member of the American delegation, indicated that the United States would not vote approval of the report on the ground that it pertains to a matter "essentially within the domestic jurisdiction" of the Union of South Africa. Further, she said, "the Commission has not shed new light on the problem and its conclusions do not contain any fruitful new suggestions."

Urging approval of the report, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, said in a telegram to Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., chief of the United States delegation, that "to refrain from approving this report is to turn our backs upon the legitimate aspirations of millions of Africans not only within the Union but also throughout that vast continent."

If these people, Mr. White continued, "cannot look to us for support they may be forced to turn to forces inimical to our interests and to the free world . . . Moreover, our failure to approve the report will encourage the South African government to continue its defiance of human decency, world opinion and the mandates of the United Nations of which it is a member state."



## Appointed To The United Nations Staff



Washington, D. C. — Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, who was last week appointed to the United Nations staff as an area advisor to the U. S. Delegation is shown with her new boss, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Mrs. Marr, prominent Brooklyn attorney, is the first Negro to serve on the United States Chief Delegate's staff in the U. N., and she will participate in important administrative work.

## Swedish Camp — UN In Action

Lillsved, Sweden, a small village near Stockholm is the site of the International Children's Village.

This is a summer camp where all races, creeds and nationalities gather for a few weeks during the summer to live the ideas propounded by the United Nations. The camp has been called "A young UN."

The idea was originated by Mr. and Mrs. Frautus Allen of Cincinnati where the first international summer camp was held in 1951 with tremendous success.

This year, the camp was held in Sweden. The American delegation was led by Mrs. A. J. Edwards, dean of Bloom School and former chief psychologist for the Hamilton County juvenile court.

Among the 55 children of mixed colors and nationalities attending the camp is 11-year-old Carolyn Payne a seventh grade pupil at Withrow Junior high school in Cincinnati.

Four psychologists are in attendance to the children trying to find answers to such questions as:

"What areas of agreement do peoples of all nations have?"

"How do typical human beings of different nationalities, races and faiths react when growing up together?"

"Is it possible to make children forget the prejudices they are taught by ill-meaning grown-ups?"

To illustrate the principles the camp is trying to teach, a song has been evolved:

Here in this village you may see,

Children living happily;

French, Norwegian, Negro and Dane,

British, German, American;

Mexican and Austrian too

Learning through the things we do

How alike I am to you.



AMERICANS ABROAD—Three members of a children's camp in Lillsved, Sweden. Left to right: Jill Whitman, Carolyn Payne and Judy Hilsinger.





MRS. CARMEL C. MARR  
... U. N. aide to speak

Sunday, Central Auditorium, University of Maryland, sponsored by Prince Georges County Inter-Organization Committee for U. N. Day. Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin will speak.  
Library of Congress display Friday through November 30.  
Woodrow Wilson High School, student assembly, 9:10 a. m., Friday.  
U. N. Birthday Party, noon Saturday, Montgomery County Auditorium, Rockville. Dr. Kathryn G. Heath, program coordinator, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, speaker.  
Rabbi Tzvi H. Porath speaking on U. N., 8:30 p. m. Friday, Montgomery County Jewish Community, Inc., 2901 East-West hwy.  
City of Wheaton, children's U. N. Birthday Party, 3 to 5 p. m. Sunday, Rock Creek Shelter, East Leland ave. and Rock Creek Chase.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

# DR. CAREY AND DR. DENT Take Part in Founders' Day at Dillard

**PEACE OR WORLD  
RUIN, SAYS CAREY**  
UN Delegate Is Founders' Day Speaker at Dillard

Lodge, US Ambassador to the UN; Henry Ford, and Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina.  
**Deadlocks Deter Warfare**

Dr. Carey said the UN's two purposes are to abolish war and secure peace and dignity for all peoples on earth.

He said that deadlocks on issues on the UN floor are a deterrent to actual warfare. "Lives are spared while diplomatic stalemates go on," he declared.

Some 60 of the world's 85 nations are members of the United Nations and most of the non-members are seeking admission, he added.

He said the US is the biggest contributor — about 33 per cent — of funds to the UN and that Russia plays a close second.

If the US ever withdrew from the UN, he said, it would leave Russia in the dominant position of 10 US delegates to the UN who of largest financial contributor. In effect, he stated, this would cause Russia to become the dom-

The United Nations—a lusty, growing child which will observe its eighth birthday Saturday—is being feted at more than 100 "birthday parties" in the Washington area this week. Local highlights of U. N. Week will be a program at 8:30 tonight in the Pan American Union Building sponsored by the District Committee.

Principal speaker will be Harvey S. Firestone, jr., national chairman of U. N. Week. Other speakers include Commissioner Samuel Spencer, Durward V. Sandifer, deputy assistant secretary for U. N. affairs at the State Department, and Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, advisor to Henry Cabot Lodge, the U. S. delegate to the U. N.

Red Koop, president of the National Press Club, will be master of ceremonies at the program which is open to the public. The U. S. Army Band will play.

Other events scheduled in this area include:

Meet session of United Nations Social and Economic Council, 8 p. m. Saturday, Statehouse, Annapolis, sponsored by the Anne Arundel County League of Women Voters.  
Salute to the United Nations, 3 p. m.

inant nation in the world.

Dr. Carey, also a member of the Chicago city council, urged support of the UN as an instrument that will ultimately benefit all peoples, even though its progress now is gradual and uphill.

He was introduced by Dr. A. W. Dent, Dillard president. The invocation was said by Rev. K. Alfred Sloan, pastor of the Tulane Avenue Baptist church; and the benediction by Rev. Jeffery C. Bibbons, pastor of the Thompson Methodist church. Music was by the Dillard chorus directed by Ewing Poteet.

The Founders' Day ceremony, an open air event Sunday afternoon, was the climax of a week end of activity. Saturday an alumni field was dedicated with a plaque presented by Dr. Dent in honor of friends and alumni who contributed to the facility.



# Liberia Continues UN rights battle

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, New York—The Republic of Liberia has warned the United Nations that the darker peoples of Africa and Asia will continue to fight for their human rights.

The warning came as the UN's ad hoc political committee wound up its debate on the question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa and prepared for a vote with the darker races of the world lined up against the colonial powers which exploit them.

The warning was issued by Mrs. Mary McCritty-Fiske, Liberian representative to the UN who spoke for her government in the ad hoc committee debates.

## Joined By 19 Others

Mrs. Fiske was one of some 20 speakers who heaped abuse on the Union of South Africa for its treatment of persons of Indian origin living in that country.

The eloquent, soft-spoken Liberian woman assured the colonial powers that the people of Asia and Africa will not be impressed in their fight for freedom by words alone.

"Let me assure the democracies," she said, "that the Africans and the Asians have never been impressed by mere words."

"It is your actions that have impressed them, and those impressions have not been very pleasant, and, therefore are not easily forgotten."

## Propaganda Doomed

Referring to the struggle of the cold war between the Western World and Communism, Mrs. Fiske said:

"The people of the colored world who are caught between these contending forces will not be persuaded to join either East or West by mere propaganda. Their attitudes, their sym-

thies and their help will be determined not by mere words but by action—that is by the treatment they receive, the consideration shown to their aspirations and the respect accorded to them as fellow human beings."

## To Remain Aloof

Declaring that if neither the East nor the West have such considerations to offer the people of Asia, Mrs. Fiske said Africans would remain aloof and "render only lip service when forced."

"After all," she concluded, "what have the oppressed Africans in general to lose, except perhaps the exchange of one master for another?"

"Let there be no mistake that as long as man is made in the image of his Maker, whether he be black, brown, yellow or white, he will continue to strive for such human rights."

"They'll fight whether under the banner which Eastern nations care to call imperialism, or under the standard which the Western Democracies are apt to label communism."

## Names Meaningless

"What does a name, a creed or a philosophy matter to one who is constantly oppressed and exploited? He will utilize whatever means possible in attaining these rights due him as a fellow human being."

Mrs. Frances P. Bolton of the United States was among 11 speakers who wound up the debate on the highly explosive question which South Africa has contended is a domestic issue and therefore should not be discussed in the UN.

Mrs. Bolton, who said the question of civil rights remains "one of the most important problems in the U.S. today," said the course of events in this country had been generally "in the direction of equality under the law" and that in this field "we continue to make progress."

## Urges Direct Negotiations

She then proposed that the UN attempt to bring about direct negotiations between India, Pakistan and South Africa on the question, since South Africa apparently would not agree to negotiate officially the issue under the UN's authority.

She then suggested that the UN not attempt to recommend

any particular measures for solution to the problem after pointing out that South Africa had become angered by such recommendations in the past.

Mrs. Bolton then stated that the United States delegation would "consider" the resolution before the committee but did not indicate that the U.S. would support it.

The recommendation, which was brought by India and 17 other nations, seeks to have the UN go on record as urging South Africa to co-operate with a UN committee set up to study the treatment of Indians.

It also calls on South Africa to refrain from implementing the provisions of its Group Areas act, which is aimed at the segregation of all races.

Mexico came in the debate on the side of the darker races as did Ethiopia, El Salvador, Lebanon, Argentina, Brazil, Israel, Costa Rica, Syria, Uruguay, Bolivia, India and others.

## QUIET FIREBRAND STIRS U. N. SESSION

The Rev. Michael Scott Returns to Press Rights of Africans Before Trusteeship Unit

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

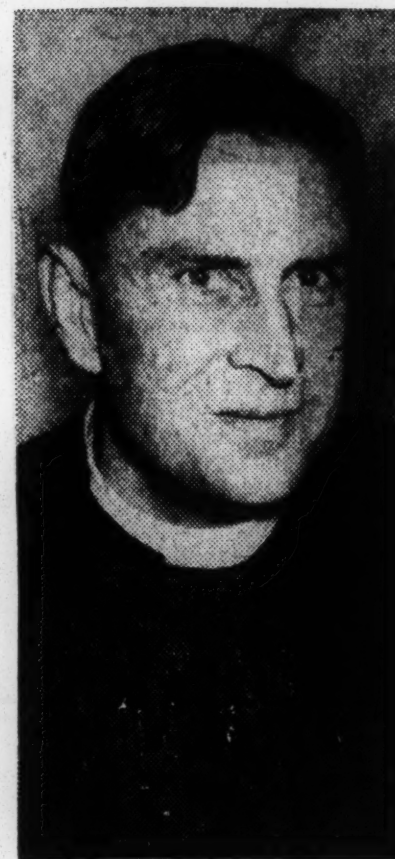
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 28—As unlikely a firebrand as ever set a United Nations committee to seething, the Rev. Michael Scott is back on the scene at East River headquarters. As a consequence, a threat of boycott by Britain hangs over the General Assembly's trusteeship panel.

Over the last few years this docile-mannered, soft-spoken clergyman of the Church of England has persistently championed the rights and interests of African minorities before this arm of the Assembly, whose special function is the supervision of dependent areas and nonself-governing populations. He never has had any official connection with the committee, yet has managed repeatedly to make his voice heard—either directly as a witness, or through a friendly delegate.

A quick appraisal of the man with the almost timid approach and the slow, considered opinions does not suggest the steel behind his mild blue eyes, or the tenacity of his purpose. His unobtrusive approach gives no hint that, although an ordained minister, he was a combat member of the Royal Air Force during World War II, who was invalidated home from active duty in India and Africa; or that his consistent activity on behalf of the natives so irritated authorities in South Africa that he has been arrested and even now is forbidden re-entry to that country.

## Federation Opposed

In the present instance Mr. Scott, as a representative of the International League for the Rights of Man, is intent on getting a debate in the trusteeship committee on the provisions of the Central African Federation to bind Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He conceded that prospects were slim for halting realization of the federation plan, which is scheduled to begin functioning with a parliamentary elections next January. However, he is



The New York Times

**AFRICANS' CHAMPION:** The Rev. Michael Scott, English minister whose presence here has created threat of a British boycott of United Nations General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee because of his previous representation of African minorities at the U. N.

busy seeing what can be done to get the matter on the agenda of the Assembly at the current session.

British opposition to the move launched for Mr. Scott by Mme. Lakshmi Menon of India was made clear last week by Lord Hudson. He insisted that the matter was strictly an internal affair and completely outside the jurisdiction of the committee. In diplomatic phrases that left no doubt as to their import, Lord Hudson implied that any debate on the topic would be conducted in the absence of his delegation.

His government's policy on the Central African Federation is set forth in a White Paper that over the last several days has been extensively studied by committee members. Meanwhile the committee agreed that documents substantiating Mr. Scott's viewpoint be circulated. He explained on

arrival that he had been given a mandate by eighty African chiefs to represent them before the Un-

erate racial tensions and argues that a thorough airing of the situation now may avert unpleasantness in the future.

Mr. Scott states that implementation of the provisions of the new federal constitution will largely depend on the fairness with which the European legislative representatives are disposed to treat the native majority. He says he is aware that the new constitution is to be automatically reviewed within ten years, and that faults that develop may be corrected then. However, he adds that ten years is a long time to wait for adjustment of conditions that may gen-

and that through closer association they could achieve the economic and social development of which they were capable.

Mr. Scott's objections center on the safeguards erected to insure protection for the land rights of the natives. He feels they are inadequate because the Federal Government retains the right to appropriate lands for Federal purposes. He has complained also that the amount of representation accorded the Africans is not equitable in view of the far larger number of Africans than Europeans. The British contention is that closer political association of the three Central African territories is imperative if they are to develop their resources fully and reach their proper sphere in the world. Individually they are vulnerable, the White Paper says, and their separate economies are ill-balanced and ill-equipped to withstand "the strong economic pressures of a changing world." It added that their economies were largely complementary, however,



## THE GENOCIDE TREATY

## At East Tennessee Teachers' Meet

# Dr. Tobias Tells U.N. Experiences

By a vote of 50 to 0, with eight abstentions, the General Assembly of the United Nations has urged member nations to speed ratification of the genocide treaty—a convention designed to protect human groups from destruction, wholly or in part, for national, ethnical, racial or religious reasons. The treaty has already been ratified by forty-two nations, and the forty-third ratification is about to be deposited.

But the position of the United States, which has not yet ratified, continues to baffle the experts. Our delegate voted for the resolution—in short, voted with the majority urging ratification and the dissemination of the facts about the convention. Yet immediately afterward the delegation circulated a statement by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., the United States representative, which "explained" the vote, saying that it was not to be construed as a "commitment" as to the timing of action by the United States on the genocide convention, and that further, the United States did not interpret the resolution "as authorizing propaganda in the United States in relation to a matter pending before the United States Senate."

This explanation is confusing. Either we are for the resolution—for ratification, for a dissemination of the facts about the treaty—or we are against it. We cannot vote for it one minute, and in the next try to scuttle it by saying the procedure is all right for other countries, but not for the United States. May we not assume that Mr. Lodge, a former newspaper man, can distinguish between a program of information and education on the one hand and propaganda on the other? Why use the word "propaganda" when the resolution refers to the most atrocious crime in all history?

If we are for the resolution, as our vote indicated—then let's be straightforwardly for it. It is not too late to reassert our leadership on the issue.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—"When the Communist delegates found out I was a representative of the Negro race, they did their usual stunt of trotting out so-called atrocities in this country and referred to the discrimination laws in the Southern states."

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, internationally known educator and former United Nations delegate, was speaking before the East Tennessee Teachers Association in annual session here.

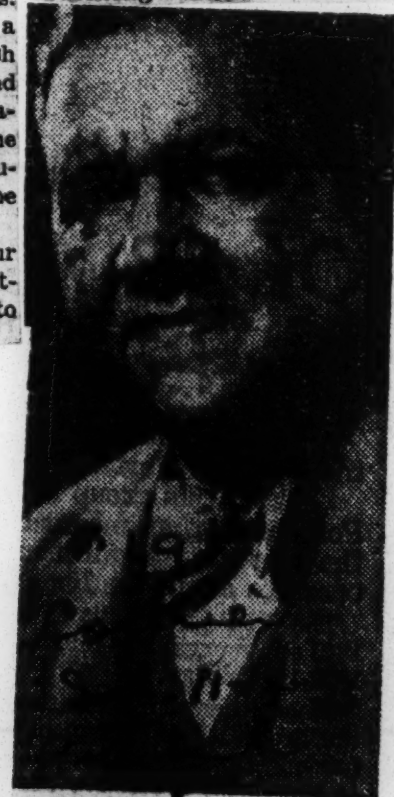
"I REPLIED to that by saying, 'Yes, we have bad laws, but also good laws. But the difference between my country and the Soviet Union and its satellites is that we have the freedom to fight the bad and to insist that good laws be upheld. That is something that is not permitted in the Soviet Union,'" Dr. Tobias continued.

The New Yorker said no one wonders why we tolerate Soviet Russia any more than do our own United Nations delegates who have to sit hour by hour and hear their country vilified and called a nation of warmongers.

Mrs. Ruth Mueller, assistant to the director of women's activities of the Republican National Committee, told the teachers they "must insist on keeping a single standard of education in all schools. Don't ask for special treatment. That is no way to meet a challenge," she said.

New president of ETTA is O. T. Hogue, principal of Knoxville's Austin High School. Vice president is Mrs. Arnetta G. Wallace, a teacher at Knoxville's Vine Junior High. Other new officers elected: recording secretary, Mrs. Earlene Pitts, Chattanooga; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Alma Gordon, Chattanooga; treasurer, L. R. Cansler, Knoxville; executive committee members: Mrs. O. L. Jones, Athens; J. N. Armstrong, Johnson City.

The association will meet in Chattanooga next year.



DR. CHANNING TOBIAS  
... he confronted Communist propaganda



# Mrs. Sampson Lashes United Nations Foes

NEW YORK—(ANP)—U. S. Alternate Delegate Edith Sampson last week advised constant vigilance against the dangers of injurious "venomous attacks" on the United Nations at the annual conference luncheon of the United PTAs in the Waldorf Astoria hotel.

Other speakers were City Council President Ralph Halley, President Buel G. Gallagher of City college and Mrs. Lillian H. Ashe, president of the association.

"We must find ways of guaranteeing freedom of teaching while at the same time blocking out teaching which serves conspiratorial subversive purposes," Mrs. Sampson declared.

She observed that such action rests "squarely with local boards of education."

"Citizens must be equipped to vote intelligently and to express themselves, through individual conversation through organized action and through the media of mass communication in such a way as to have a constructive effect on policy," she stated.

She pointed out that "in the field of public opinion a neurotic response to a real situation is undesirable and dangerous, just as is a neurotic individual response to a personal problem."

## UNITED NATIONS BLACK CABINET SPEAKS SEVERAL LANGUAGES; ALL COLLEGE-BRED STATESMEN Ralph Bunche Stands At Top Of Heap With Most Experience In Diplomacy

### Africa Has Two Freedom Champions In Group

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM  
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan.

been turned on the international world body, the United Nations, convening here in the seventh session of the UN General Assembly.

Behind and on the scene here is an astute college bred diplomatic corps of members of the "Black Cabinet" of the United Nations, fortified by delegates of darker nations from the four corners of the globe.

Standing at the top of the heap is the Phi Beta Kappa Harvardite Ralph Johnson Bunche, director of trusteeship. His name is anonymous with world peace and mediation. Detroit and California claim him as a native son, and Howard university, as professor. Next to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university, Dr. Bunche holds perhaps more honorary degrees than any of his contemporaries.

### Bough Of The Virgin Islands Ranking Civil Servant

James A. Bough, of the Virgin Islands, is chief of the Caribbean section in the division of information from non-self governing territories. An educational product of the Polytechnical Institute in Puerto Rico, he holds a law degree from Columbia university among other degrees. Atty. Bough is also a Phi Beta Kappa.

He speaks several languages fluently. A member of the UN staff since 1946, Bough is a public servant through and through.

Marshall Williams Was At Seoul Korea When War Began

Another college professor who ranks high in the Black Cabinet working ardently behind the scenes for world peace is Oklahoman and Texas former high school principal Marshall Williams.

He is personnel officer in the Social Science Placement Section. Williams hires and fires on an international scale.

Modest about his accomplishments, Williams was in Seoul, Korea, when the first guns were fired. His family had just flown to the area. His family and staff barely escaped with their lives.

A product of Prairie View college in Texas, Williams made an interesting study in labor relations during his tenure at American university while a member of the state department in Washington. He is currently enrolled for his law degree at New York University's School of Law.

Williams feels that the UN has perhaps been the greatest cog in giving world wide recognition to merit and ability on the basis of the man, rather than on the pigmentation of his skin.

### African Sons Play Their Part

Two sons of Africa (among others now departed for other tasks including Robert K. Gardiner, African area specialist) both college professors, are giving their knowledge and unstinted ability to UN. Dr. Ernest Kalibala, African specialist, now in territorial research and analysis section holds a doc-

torate from Harvard and is author of several published books. Dr. Kalibala gave up a much desired study of law which he sought at New York University School of Law because it gave him no time (with his other pressing assignments) to finish the manuscript of a book of his home land he wishes to get published. A native of Uganda, East Africa, Dr. Kalibala has seen service on the faculties of Morris Brown college in Atlanta and Tuskegee.

Soft voiced but vibrant and impressive in his work to stamp out second class citizenship, wherever he finds it, Kalibala deems it important to be ever vigilant and thoroughly educated and equipped for international relations. Dr. Kalibala says it is pertinent to stamp out misconceptions about Africa, a continent which is forging ahead in its bid for freedom and independence.

Daniel Ahmling Chaping of the Gold Coast, former professor at Achimota college, studied at Oxford University in London. Chaping was inspired in his youth by Dr. James E. K. Aggrey, the beloved African leader of Livingstone college and Columbia university.

A member of the Ewe tribe, Chaping is the area specialist, Division of Non-Self Governing Territories of the African section. First United Nations Fellow From Africa

One of the future technicians of the Gold Coast is Amishadai Larson. Adu is here on a UN technical assistance fellowship. Formerly associated with Chaping at Achimota college where they both were on faculty, Adu, commissioner for Africanization, Gold Coast, public service commission, is the first to hold a UN technical assistance fellowship. He pursued his study of public administration in Puerto Rico, where he said conditions were somewhat similar to those on his homeland.

Edward Lawson of Human Rights Division is formerly of the NAACP. Ft. Ben Carruthers, also of this division, is a former Howard University professor, and Daniel Blake of Jamaica, is business major in accounts division.

The above are outstanding members of what this writer has chosen to call the Black Cabinet of the United Nations.

PATTERSON, NIGERIA  
BOUND.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (ANP)  
The International Bank For Reconstruction and Development has appointed Dr. F.D. Patterson, director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, to serve with its visiting mission to Nigeria in British West Africa.

Courier

Sat. 4-12-53  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

## INTERNATIONAL UN Draft On Human Rights Stymied

Roger N. Baldwin, chairman of the International League for the Rights of Man, a non-governmental organization with consultative status at the United Nations, said the UN Commission on Human Rights "appears incapable" of finishing a final draft of two covenants on human rights. P.3

Baldwin, who attended the ninth session of the commission, held in Geneva, urged that experts be appointed to finish the drafts rather than leave the job to "the political maneuvers of instructed government representatives."

Before Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, the United States representative on the commission, left for Geneva, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles disclosed that the Eisenhower Administration would not sign the covenants or submit them to the Senate for ratification as treaties.



## In Dramatic Move

# UN Deadlock Broken, Lie Successor Picked

By The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—Russia and the Western powers dramatically broke their long deadlock Tuesday over the \$40,000-a-year, tax-free chief executive job in the United Nations.



—Associated Press Wirephoto

## DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD

They pushed through the security council a surprise nomination of Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden to succeed Norway's Trygve Lie as secretary-general.

The often-used Soviet veto was withheld on Andrei Y. Vishinsky's return here from post-Stalin talks at the Kremlin with the new Soviet Prime Minister Malenkov.

The break came when the Big Five permanent members of the 11-nation council—United States, Britain, France, Russia

... had not the slightest warning and Nationalist China—agreed on the Swedish economist and deputy foreign minister as a final compromise. This climaxed nearly three years of bitter wrangling over the post.

The necessary final approval of Hammarskjöld in the 60-nation general assembly is expected to follow soon without difficulty.

Lie, who has been under violent Russian fire for supporting United Nations action in Korea and who was blasted Tuesday on all

sides for his support of United States loyalty probes of American employees, smilingly told reporters: "I'm a free man."

It was learned Tuesday morning that Russia had definitely turned down Lester B. Pearson of Canada and Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines. Delegates then had felt agreement was far off.



MRS. ZELMA W. GEORGE

## Mrs. George Gets UN Appointment

CHICAGO (ANP)—The Associated Negro Press learned this week that Mrs. Zelma W. George of Cleveland, Ohio, may win appointment to a United Nations post.

A Washington, D.C. source reported that a UN representative contacted Mrs. George at her Cleveland home. When reached by this reporter she confirmed the telephone call but refused to give details of the conversation.

Mrs. George, a 41-year-old Chicagoan, holds a Ph.D. from the University of Chicago; M.A. New York University; is a graduate of the American Conservatory of Music, formerly probation officer, Juvenile court, Chicago; dean of women at Tennessee State college, Nashville; organizer and director of the Avalon community center, Los Angeles; research fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation; lecturer and dramatic soprano and will receive her In-

tercultural Doctorate from NYU in October.

Mrs. George, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Samuel J. Watson, who formerly pastored the Pilgrim Baptist church here, is married to Claybourne George, a Cleveland civil service commissioner.

## Dr. Patterson picked for International Bank work

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — (ANP) — The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has appointed Dr. F. D.

Patterson, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, to serve with its visiting mission to Nigeria in British West Africa.

On this job, Dr. Patterson and other experts in economics, industry and other fields will visit Nigeria and make a thorough study of that nation's resources in respect to the possibility of a financial loan from the International bank.

The appointment of Dr. Patterson currently waits clearing by the FBI before it can become official. If Dr. Patterson accepts the mission post, he will take a leave of absence from his position with the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Dr. Patterson, who is former president of Tuskegee institute, is the first colored person to serve the International bank on such a mission.

This bank, which cooperates with the United Nations, had made loans totaling nearly two billion dollars to help finance reconstruction projects in 29 nations throughout the world. It bases the size of its loans to each nation on reports of its missions.

## Archibald Carey named to legal, rights committees

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The Archibald Carey, alternate delegate of the United States delegation to the United Nations, has been assigned duties in the UN's important third and eighth committees.

Mr. Carey, a lawyer, will work with the sixth or legal committee in struggling with the following big problems during the eighth general assembly:

First revision of the United Nations Charter; the establishment of an international criminal court; the equal rights of women; a definition of the term "aggression."

In addition to these duties, Mr. Carey has also been assigned to perform special work with the third committee known as the committee on human rights.

**Rides With Governor Byrnes**  
The Chicago City Councilman has apparently easily adjusted himself to the routine of U.N. procedure and is a familiar figure both in and outside important conferences.

Mr. Carey rides to work each day in one of the sleek U.S. delegation's limousines often in the company of South Carolina Gov. James Byrnes. They were observed shaking hands before one session recently.

Photographers, however, have not been able to photograph the two men together as yet. Mr. Byrnes has simply ducked photographers attempting to take such a picture and Mr. Carey has indicated that he is not seeking that such a picture be made.



## BUNCHE INQUIRY PLAN REPORTED

Un-American Group Mem-  
ber Discounts Story

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 6 (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) said Saturday night he has learned that the House un-American activities committee plans to investigate Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations official and Nobel peace prize winner.

Both Powell and Bunche are Negroes.

Powell, reached at his home here, elaborated on statements made earlier Saturday during a commencement speech at Coppin State Teachers College for Negroes in Baltimore.

He brought a gasp from the Baltimore audience by announcing that he had received "shocking news" that the House committee planned to investigate Bunche.

Later a member of the committee, Rep. Clardy (R-Mich.) said in Washington that he knew of no plans for the un-American activities committee to investigate Dr. Bunche.

### Report Discounted

"If the committee is going to investigate Dr. Bunche, it's news to me," Clardy said. "In fact I've never heard his name mentioned in connection with the work of the committee. I can assure you nobody has even thought about investigating him."

Bunche, reached in New York, said Powell had not contacted him and "I know nothing about it whatsoever."

Powell, told of Clardy's statement, said if it were true that the committee did not plan an investigation of Bunche "I'm very happy."

"But nevertheless," he added, "I'm going to look into the matter further."

Powell said he heard the report while attending graduation ceremonies Friday at Howard university for Negroes in Washington.

He said he could not disclose the source of the report, but said he was told that a member of the un-American activities committee staff had started

checking into Bunche's background. 6-7-53

### Investigation Starts

Powell said Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also was investigating the report and that he expects to confer with Mitchell on it in Washington Tuesday.

The chairman of the House committee, Rep. Harold Velde (R-Ill.) was not available for comment Saturday night.

Dr. Bunche is now a member of a UN committee investigating race relations in South Africa. He gained international fame for mediating a truce between Palestine and Arab nations.

In his Baltimore speech, Powell made the remarks about Bunche after charging that Attorney General Herbert Brownell is "afraid" of Sen. McCarthy.



**HEAD OF THE LIST**—A survey of members of Grange groups, labor unions, Junior Chambers of Commerce and college students in Colorado recently adjudged Dr. Ralph Bunche the "best qualified" man in America to define democracy. Bunche headed President Eisenhower and Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The current issue of Public Opinion Quarterly carries the results of the survey. Lucky Luciano, Henry Wallace and John L. Lewis were listed as "least qualified" to define democracy. (Newspress Photo.)

## Dr. Bunche, New Head Of Science Group, Praises UN

By International News Service  
WASHINGTON — Nobel Peace Prize Winner Dr. Ralph J. Bunche declared last week that atomic war would have broken out "long ago" if the United Nations had not been in existence.

The UN trusteeship director said the international organization can "stand on its record" of intervention to prevent

Third World War in the critical years since the defeat of the Axis powers.

DR. BUNCHE, speaking as newly-elected president of the American Political Science Association, conceded, however, that the UN has not always worked "perfectly or neatly."

Dr. Bunche said the UN proved in Korea that it had "courage to use force when necessary" in Korea. He noted that the League of Nations failed



DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

"because it couldn't face up to an overt act of aggression."

6-9-53  
THE POLITICAL scientist told a news conference he expects disputes over colonial affairs to take up a major part of the forthcoming UN General Assembly meeting.

Dr. Bunche said he had heard "scuttlebutt" that some delegations are threatening to stage a major debate over recent Mau Mau terrorist activities in Kenya. He said he also expected controversy over the question of racial segregation in South Africa.

The trusteeship director looked for considerable discussion about Togoland, Somaliland and French troubles in Morocco.

## Dr. Bunche Praises UN

NEW YORK — (ANP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche last week praised the work of the United Nations and said "there are no grounds for disappointment or discouragement with it."

In an interview with the American Newsreels, the director of the UN trusteeship division, in commenting on the significance of United Nations Week, appealed for nations and peoples to support the UN. Among other things, he said:

"In the historic effort of the United Nations to achieve a just and peaceful world order, the crucial

lization and mankind survive and progress unless we have peace; unless people are free; unless there is hope for progressively improving living standards for all people; unless there is morality and justice—international as well as national; unless racial and religious bigotries are completely eliminated and we can cultivate a true spirit of brotherhood among men?"

test involves the attitudes of the world's peoples. We must understand that any difference of people, their lack of awareness, their inability to comprehend how international events directly affect their interest. "The UN needs and merits the active support of all of us. It is the peoples' business, for how can civil men?"



# All Have Right to Dignity, Respect, Bunche Says

## Dr. Bunche Sees Road To Peace As Long And Hard

Ralph Bunche, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for his negotiation of peace in Palestine, reveals his personal creed. This is one of a series of statements by thinking, useful people in all walks of life.

By RALPH BUNCHE

Director, Trusteeship Division, United Nations

I FEEL more than a little selfconscious about trying to elucidate my personal, private creed. For, after all, when a



BUNCHE

person strips down all the way to his innermost beliefs — and in public — he stands awfully exposed. Nevertheless it strikes me as a very useful experience to sit down with oneself and seriously think through one's beliefs and convictions. I recommend it to everyone — without any necessity, however, of crying one's findings aloud from the housetops.

The trail of my beliefs and their development leads back to my childhood. I was reared in a deeply religious family. It was a sort of matriarchal clan, ruled over by my maternal grandmother, "Nana"—a name, incidentally, which I had given her as a tot in trying clumsily to say "Grandma." Nana, a strong and devout personality, beloved and respected by all who knew her, guided the family by simple but firm beliefs.

Foremost, she believed in God. In worldly matters, she believed that every person, without regard to race or religion, has a virtually sacred right to dignity and respect; that all men are brothers and are entitled to be treated as equals and to enjoy equality of opportunity; that principle, integrity, and self-respect are never to be worn as loose garments. For each of us in that family these beliefs, almost automatically, came to be part of our very being. For me, this was particularly so, since Nana became both mother and father to me when in my early youth I lost both parents.

IN MY youth, I had what many would consider a poor and hard life. But as I recall it, I was never unhappy; rather I enjoyed my youth immensely.

### This I Believe

ly. For I had been taught how to appreciate and get the most out of very little, and that happiness in any circumstance is primarily a matter of control over one's state of mind.

I find that most everything in which I now believe stems from the simple lessons I learned at the knee of Nana. The beliefs I acquired, quite unconsciously and unthinkingly, in those early years, the lessons on how to approach life and its many problems, have been my unfailing guideposts.

Like Nana, I have an implicit belief in a Supreme Being and a Supreme Will beyond the ken of mortal men. In this I find both comfort and security.

★ ★ ★

I HOLD that it is right to believe in one's self, but it is wrong ever to take one's self too seriously. For a keen sense of personal values and that humility which accompanies a balanced perspective are indispensable to congenial adjustment to life in society.

In this regard, I love to visit the Grand Canyon and to stand on its rim, not only to marvel at its majestic splendor but to reflect on how puny, indeed, is man, individually and collectively, when confronted with nature's awesome grandeur.

I believe in the worth and dignity of the individual, and that no man can be happy within himself if he ever surrenders his dignity and self-respect.

I have faith in people, in collectively, their essential goodness and good sense; granted that there will be individual mavericks on every human range.

★ ★ ★

I BELIEVE that men can learn to live together in harmony and peace, in the international community as in domestic communities, and I am unfalteringly devoted, therefore, to the historic effort of the United Nations toward this end.

I believe, also, in looking always on the brighter side of things; in the ability of right somehow ultimately to prevail; in never pressing time or fate; in taking life philosophically and in stride — both the good and the bad — and I have had an ample measure of both.

There are some, at least, of my beliefs. They have been tried and tested in the crucible of living. They are, for me, imperative beacons without which life would be utterly lacking in direction or meaning.

New York — (ANP) — In his Town Hall speech to a packed and overflowing audience Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche, United Nations Trusteeship Director, declared that the road to peace was a long and hard one but worthy of achievement.

He stressed the importance of conflicts and the need of persons and nations to combine their efforts in reducing tensions.

Democracy must be more than an idea or a creed—it must be everyone's responsibility to preserve freedom by under-reaching each other, the role of leadership in a society, he said.

Dr. Bunche never fails to touch on the race question and the necessity of brotherhood. His lecture on the morning Town Hall series was no exception to this rule. He stated that death on the battlefield is no respecter of race, color or religion. The Negro like others wishes his full birthrights and the treatment accorded any other citizen on the basis of merit, he said.

He concluded with the admonition to his listeners by stressing the need to work, play and be in harmony with one another as the road to an enduring and lasting peace.



# Dr. Bunche Denounces 'Intolerance'

## Charges 'Sniping' In Our Society

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8 (AP)—Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations official and Nobel Peace Prize winner, today attacked "smearing and sniping" in our society which, he said, stems from "downright intolerance."

The Negro statesman, now a member of a UN committee investigating race relations in South Africa, spoke at the commencement exercises of 290 Vassar College graduates. Among them was his own daughter, Jean.

### SHIPS' INQUIRY RUMOR

Bunche made no mention of a recent statement by Rep. Powell (D, N. Y.) that Bunche would be investigated by Rep. Volde's (R., Ill.) Un-American Activities Committee.

Bunche told the graduates he described "the smearing and sniping that have recently become unpleasant and ominous and, one may hope, be a passing peculiarity of our society."

### ASSAILS UN CRITICS

Commenting on critics of the UN, Bunche said:

"No institution is beyond criticism or fault, but a false type of criticism, alien to our traditions, is growing—attitudes stemming from downright intolerance rather than honest differences and designed to sow suspicion, to intimidate and to force into wooden conformity."

In Baltimore last Saturday, Rep. Powell, a Negro, said he learned Velde's committee plans to probe the activities of Bunche.

Yesterday in Peoria, Ill., Velde said he was puzzled by Powell's statement but added:

"If there's any evidence Bunche is subversive, of course he'll be investigated."

Powell, reached later at his

Mount Vernon, N. Y., home, declined to elaborate on his original statement.

## Dr. Bunche Blasts Smearing, Sniping In Daily Society

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8 (AP)—Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations official and Nobel Peace Prize winner, today attacked "smearing and sniping" in our society which, he said, stems from "downright intolerance."

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### Bunche Steps Up

DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE, Negro educator and United Nations official, will be installed next week as president of the American Political Science Association, a post once held by Woodrow Wilson.



Associated Press

## Dr. Bunche and Family Sail for Europe

Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations official, and his family were among 1,085 who sailed yesterday for Europe on the Mauretania. Left to right are daughters Joan and Jane, Dr. Bunche, his son Ralph jr. and Mrs. Bunche.



BUNCHE

## Dr. Ralph Bunche To Head Political Science Ass'n

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations official, will be installed next week as president of the American Political Science Association, a post once held by Woodrow Wilson. Dr. Bunche will succeed Pendleton Herring, former Harvard professor. He will be the first member of his race to head the 50-year old research organization, whose three-day meeting starting next Thursday is expected to attract some 2,000 political scientists from all over the world.

The American Political Science Association is a private organization financed by foundation grants and dues from 6,300 individual and

institutional members. Annual awards for the best publications of the year in various fields of political science will be presented Thursday night. The awards were donated by the Franklin D. Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie and Woodrow Wilson Foundations. One of 60 panel discussions will cover an association research project, conducted cooperatively with the Brookings Institution, into the many methods employed by states in selecting delegates to presidential nominating conventions.



# Bunche thinks UN has helped avert atomic world war III

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—(AP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche said Saturday the UN "can stand on its record."

If there had been no UN in the turbulent times since the end of World War II, he added, "We almost certainly would have been in an atomic world war III long ago."

The Negro educator and principal director of the UN's department of trusteeship held a news conference as the new president of the American Political Science Assn., which concluded a three-day convention Saturday.

Asked what the political scientist could do to what sentiment in some parts of the country against the UN, Bunche said the scientist can get out the facts, and thus contribute very much to "maintaining the sanity and balance" of present day thought.

**NO CRUSADE** will be necessary for this, he said. "We feel if there is a fair appraisal of the facts of international life today that the UN will do very well."

He mentioned Indonesia, Palestine and Kashmir, as examples where UN acted, and said in using force itself to combat aggression in Korea it met its most severe test.

Had it not gone into Korea, he said, the whole foundation of the UN would have been destroyed, and by now "we would have been following the tragic road of the League of Nations."

One of the association's final-day speakers, Dr. Earl Latham of Amherst College, said the U. S. Supreme Court must turn to "vigorous intervention against the Congress and the White House" if it is to regain the importance it has lost as a major branch of the government.

## DR. BUNCHE HOLDS U. N. AVERTED WAR

Had It Not Gone Into Korea It Would Have Failed as Did League, He Declares

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche said today that if there had been no United Nations in the turbulent times since World War II "we almost certainly would have been in an atomic World War III long ago."

The 1950 Nobel peace prize winner, who is now director of the

United Nations Department of Trusteeship, held a news conference in his capacity as new president of the American Political Science Association.

The association concluded its three-day forty-ninth annual meeting with fourteen panel discussions on various topics of interest to the 2,000 or so teachers, students and practitioners of political science attending the convention.

In support of his contention that the United Nations had averted another war, Dr. Bunche declared that the organization had "acted as a check" in the post-World War II period.

"It has done few things perfectly," he said, "but in intervening in every threatening dispute it has put the brakes on and has tended to divert the use of force."

He cited Indonesia, Palestine and Kashmir as examples of such United Nations action. Had it not gone into Korea, he added, the organization would have been destroyed and by now "we would have been following the tragic road of the League of Nations."

Today's panel discussions included one in which Eleanor Bontecou, Washington attorney and author of "The Federal Loyalty Security Program," presented a paper raising serious doubts over the fairness of President Eisenhower's new personnel security program.

She said the President's loyalty-security order represented "one more broken promise to Government employees in so far as it invalidates previous clearances even though no new evidence may be involved and takes away from many Government employees statutory rights upon which they formerly relied."

Dr. Earl Latham of Amherst College told another panel that his studies proved as "demonstrably false" the doctrine that the Supreme Court followed election returns in its decision.

He suggested that the court had lost the place it once held "in the trinity of Federal powers" and could only regain it by "vigorous intervention against the Congress and the White House."

In a paper presented to a third group, Prof. David Spits of Ohio State University argued that a man's refusal to obey a law or answer questions of a Congressional investigating committee could not always be said "to have denied his fundamental obligation either as a good man or as a good citizen."



**DR. BUNCHE IN WESTFIELD**—Mayor Charles P. Bailey welcomed Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN statesman and Nobel Peace Prize winner, when he addressed an interracial audience of 1,000 at the Senior High school in Westfield on Oct. 11 at a benefit rally for the community center. Left to right: the Rev. Mr. William Kennedy, Alan B. Conlin, attorney, who presented Dr. Bunche with a silver tray; Albert Hally, general chairman, United Campaign drive; Dr. Gordon Michalson of the First Methodist Church; Mayor Bailey, Dr. Bunche, Miss Ruth D. Young, president of the Community Center; and Leroy Scurry director of the center.

## WESTFIELD HONORS STATESMAN: UN best hope for peace, Dr. Bunche advises 1,000

WESTFIELD — "The United Nations is far from perfect and making it work is not easy. But I believe it represents our biggest hope of averting World War III and its atomic horrors."

This plea for continued faith in and support for the United Nations was made Sunday, Oct. 11, by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche at a benefit rally for the Community Center held at the Senior high school.

The distinguished director of the UN's Trusteeship Division and Nobel Peace Prize winner told an interracial audience of 1,000 citizens from Westfield

Albert Hally, general chairman of the United Campaign drive, made a brief appeal for its support.

**Presentations Made**—The Rev. William P. Kennedy, pastor to St. Luke AME Zion church, gave a prayer for peace. Leroy Scurry, director of the community center, was master of ceremonies.

Alan Bruce Conlin, attorney, a member of the Lions Club and former American Legion state commander, presented Dr. Bunche with a silver tray on behalf of the Westfield Community Center Association.

Miss Ruth D. Young, president of the center, presented the UN statesman with a leather billfold as a gift from the ladies.

**Musical Artists**—On the musical program were Miss Fanni Leslie Jones, a soprano of Scotch Plains, and James Boxwill, a baritone of Newark.

**Sponsoring Groups**—The benefit program was sponsored by the Business and Industrial Women's Club of the center, with The Service to Others Group co-operating. The committee of arrangements consisted of: Mayor Bailey, honorary chairman; Miss Elizabeth Robinson and Mrs. Inez Burrell, co-chairmen; and Mr. Scurry, director-adviser.



## Dr. Bunche Hits Selfish Nations

NEW DELHI, India—Dr. Ralph Bunche, Director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, said in New Delhi that it was essential to have a strong international organization like the UN. But today, he added, the UN lacks proper authority.

Dr. Bunche was speaking at a symposium on "Approach to World Unity," sponsored by the Indian Association for One World Government.

He expressed the view that an international order was possible if nations discarded their self-interest and submitted to an international authority. It was not possible to have narrow nationalism and world government at the same time.

## Bunche At Vassar Hits 'Smearing'

POUGKEEPSIE, N. Y. (ANP) —Addressing commencement exercises at Vassar College here last week, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche did not comment on a statement that he is to be investigated by the Un-American Activities Committee.

However, the director of the UN trusteeship division did blast what he termed smearing and sniping in our society, which he said stemmed from "downright intolerance."

Among the 290 graduates was Dr. Bunche's daughter, Miss Jean Bunche.

Dr. Bunche, Nobel Prize recipient for 1950, told the graduates he decried "the smearing and sniping that have recently become unpleasant and ominous and, one may hope, be a passing peculiarity of our society."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) in an address before the graduating class at Coppin State Teachers' college, Baltimore, said that the committee, headed by Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.) planned to investigate Bunche.

The former Palestine and Arab mediator failed to com-

ment one way or the other on the charge in his address before the graduates of the all-girl school.

## Dr. Bunche Chats With Egypt's Premier



Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the U.N. Department of Trusteeship and Information for Non-Self Governing Territories,

is shown chatting with Egypt's Premier Maj. Gen. Mohamed Naguib when Dr. Bunche attended the opening of new

headquarters of the Liberation front, an organization formed last January and headed by Premier Naguib.

## Dr. Bunche Back After East Tour

NEW YORK (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, head of the United Nations Trusteeship division, returned to New York last week after spending a month in the Near East. His tour included India and Pakistan plus a short unofficial stop in Israel and the Arab states, and also to various stops in North Africa.

He arrived in New York just as his wife was being honored by the Women's Division of the New York United Jewish Appeal. She was one of several women who received honor scrolls because of their contributions to the Jewish people in Israel.

Dr. Bunche, himself, while overseas, gave much thought to African, Near East and Indian problems. He described the African problem as one that involves the natives' desires for progress and their rights. He commented:

"I hope that in dealing with Africa we will avoid the mistake of colonialism and racialism. Africa offers a wonderful opportunity for the world to demonstrate that it has learned from past mistakes in denying the equality of people. We should be able to show the Africans that people do not always have to fight to obtain their rights."

He rated the African question as second on the list of top world problems. Top problems he considered were Kashmir, Africa, Korea and China's admission to the United Nations.

Calling Kashmir "potentially the most dangerous trouble spot in the world reminiscent of the situation in Palestine in 1948," Dr. Bunche said:

"That is one situation you could never localize if it should flare up. It would influence the whole Moslem world."

Dr. Bunche also spoke of the condition of refugees in Pakistan and India. Of them he said:

"I saw refugees living in unbelievable conditions. This keeps things stirred up. There doesn't seem to be enough sense of urgency about this question. In 1948 everyone was willing to deal with the question of war. But

now there is less willingness to deal with residue of human suffering."

Not pleased with what he saw in Tel Aviv, Israel, Dr. Bunche said, "I did not expect that, four years after signature of the armistice, I would find such a residue of basic human suffering."

Dr. Bunche won a Nobel Peace Prize for settling a dispute between the Arab and Israeli states.





**BUNCHE INSPECTS FACTORIES IN ISRAEL.**—Impressed by the sweeping new industrial strides made by Israel since his 1948 assignment in the country as United Nations mediator in Palestine, Dr. Ralph Bunche, on a visit to the Jewish state as a guest of the Israel government, inspected the young republic's industries, many of them constructed or expanded through proceeds from the Israel bond drive. Here, Dr. Bunche talks with a worker at a modern Jerusalem shoe factory established with the assistance of Israel bond investments. The Middle East peacemaker holds a pair of shoes, just off the assembly line.

## BOYD ORR AND BUNCHE HEAD GANDHI SEMINAR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
NEW DELHI, India, Jan. 6—The danger of oversimplifying the complex and seemingly conflicting views of Mohandas K. Gandhi on international affairs was emphasized today at the first meeting of the peace seminar in which eminent thinkers from nine countries are participating.

Lord Boyd Orr of Britain was unanimously elected as chairman of the conference and Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of the United States as vice chairman.

In his introductory remarks, Lord Boyd Orr, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1949, called on the delegates to debate the grave issues threatening world peace with "an open mind." He told them they were assembled as "individuals" and not as representatives of their Governments or any party or organization. In a brief analysis of the world situation he said there were four important factors at work.

1. The advance of technology, which could eliminate hunger and disease but which, if left

uncontrolled, also could annihilate mankind.

2. The concentration of power in the hands of a small minority.

3. The existence of two most powerful nations in place of a number of states of more or less equal strength.

4. The tremendous awakening of "ethical consciousness" among the masses.

The general trend of opinion appeared to be that while Gandhi's ideas of non-violence looked fine on paper, it was doubtful that they could be translated into action in the present state of the world, in which groups and nations are being swayed by "powerful conflicting loyalties."

# Bunche Says Aggressor Takes Big Risks Now

Lexington, Ky., March 20 (AP)—"The aggressor of today must take a greater risk than at any previous time in the world's history," a director of the United Nations Trusteeship said here last night.

Chiding those who forecast the failure of the U. N., Dr. Ralph J. Bunche said much of the name calling and abuse in diplomatic speeches is "a new type of diplomatic language."

Dr. Bunche spoke at the University of Kentucky. A crowd of 1,100 jammed Memorial Hall. Another 500 in McVey Hall heard a broadcast of his speech.

"The United States is living in a goldfish bowl," he told his listeners. "We must recognize that no country can now have a private life as a nation. Our only security now is collective security."

The speaker said the U.N. policy in Korea has led to the "building of a world-wide feeling to resist aggression and (to support) the continual development of solidarity. . . . No nation can think of going it alone now."

Dr. Bunche described the fight between democracy and commu-



DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

nism as a struggle "to win the hearts and minds of people throughout the world."

## BUNCHE ACTION EXPLAINED

Lie Aide Tells Why He Shunned Role in South Africa Inquiry

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.,

March 24—In face of Asian-African charges that Secretary General Trygve Lie had exerted on Dr. Ralph J. Bunche to decline to participate in the work of a commission to investigate South Africa's racial policies, a spokesman for Mr. Lie said today that Dr. Bunche's other work and the fact that the body was to meet in Geneva had made it advisable for him to relinquish the post.

The three-man commission was established at the fall half of the current seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly. During the day the text of a letter assailing South Africa's Group Areas Act, sent to Mr. Lie March 9 by Rajeshwar Dayal, India's permanent representative, was made public.

In his letter, Mr. Dayal quoted the New Delhi Government as having asserted that the Group Areas Act, which would restrict the color of residents of certain areas, "will inevitably cause racial bitterness and friction."

It added that a proposal to make Durban "an entirely 'white' city" would force 146,000 Indians to leave their homes, businesses and religious institutions.

## Bunche Is Elected Vice President Of Freedom House

NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel Prize winner, who has served as director of the Trusteeship Department of the United Nations, was recently elected a vice president of Freedom House.

The other vice presidents elected are Leo Cherne, director of the Research Institute of America, and the Rev. George B. Ford, pastor of Christ the Roman Catholic Church.

Dr. Harry D. Gideonse has been named chairman of the board, and former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles will continue as

president. Other officers elected are Herbert Bayard Swope, re-elected treasurer; Mrs. Henry Gale, assistant treasurer; and George Field, executive secretary. New directors are Dr. Henry Townley Heald, chancellor of New York University; Mrs. Millicent C. McIntosh, president of Barnard College, and Chester La Roche.

# India Alert To American Racism, Says Dr. Bunche

NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche, UN trusteeship director who recently returned from an extended tour and contact with leaders in India, Pakistan, Egypt and Israel was the guest of the overseas press club here Thursday.

Dr. Bunche spoke on "What the United Nations Can Do or Accomplish in South east Asia," before a distinguished gathering of press notables.

His first time in India and Pakistan, Dr. Bunche was invited by the government of India to participate in the seminar on the "Indian way of life and method of non-violence."

Know U.S. Racism  
He said he found the Indian people alert to racism in the United States and interested in Africa's liberation.

In contrast to what had been stressed in the United States in some areas, Dr. Bunche said he did not find the Communists in full or even partial control of the country. He felt also that as long as Nehru (who was his host in India) lived, the Leftist would always be on the fringes.

Dr. Bunche felt that India, Egypt, Pakistan and Israel would react to the United Nations favorably or unfavorably in accord with the international body's solution to the African problem.

## Dr. Bunche Listed In 'Most Important People'

NEW YORK — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN trusteeship director and 1950 Nobel Prize recipient, is among the 100 world personalities listed in the first edition of "Most Important People."



# World Can't Live Half Rich, Half Poor—Bunche

U.N. Striving for One World Says Bunche

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the department of trusteeship of the United Nations, declared last week that the two main objectives of the UN are that of maintaining peace and advancing human welfare.

Speaking at the final luncheon meeting of the National Conference on World Health, held in the Blue Room of the Shoreham hotel, Dr. Bunche praised the work of the UN in its effort to reflect and serve man's aspirations for a better world and a better life.

He referred to the UN as a medium through which people can learn to live together with harmony, mutual respect and

mutual understanding. "They haven't done it, he added, "but it can be done."

## Calls For Morality

Unless there is morality, justice, respect and dignity between races and nations there can be no peace and understanding, he said.

The world is growing smaller physically and psychologically, but it is expanding to the extent that there are more people to reckon with, he told the group. The peoples of Asia, the Middle East and Africa have aspirations which must be respected, he emphasized.

The world cannot live half slave and half free, he continued, nor can it succeed half prosperous and half poverty stricken, neither can it survive half healthy and half diseased.

The ideal of one world for which the late Wendell Willkie stood, is the ideal that the United Nations is striving to attain, spoke Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of New York last Thursday as he addressed a luncheon meeting given in his honor by the Willkie House Board.

Director of the trusteeship department of the United Nations, Dr. Bunche was hopeful that the ideal of one world is attainable in a society in an international community.

The world is becoming exceedingly small, that all of us one day will be sitting in each other's lap, whether we like it or not," he said.

Dr. Bunche, who was in Des Moines to address an Honors convocation at Drake university Thursday morning, spoke to the students.

Dr. Bunche, 48, gained world-wide acclaim in 1949 when he negotiated the armistices between the new state of Israel and the Arab states, ending their war.

He won the 1950 Nobel peace prize as a result. (An interview and por-



DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE

## Ralph Bunche To Be Probed, Powell Says

### Negro Congressman Cites McCarthy Group; Member Issues Denial

BALTIMORE, June 6 (P)—Rep. Powell (D-NY) said here today that the House Un-American Activities Committee is going to investigate Dr. Ralph Bunche, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize and a member of the United Nations staff.

But a member of the committee, Rep. Clardy (R-Mich), said in Washington:



SAM'S ON THE OTHER SIDE — Veteran globe-trotting photographer Sam Schulman (left) shows Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the UN's Dept. of Trusteeship, his photo exhibit in the Overseas Press Club show in New York. Schulman, who has photoed many important news events in various countries for the last 30 years, has some of his best prints on display. (Newspress Photo.)

"If the committee is going to investigate Dr. Bunche, it's news to me. In fact I've never heard his name connected with the work of the committee. I can assure you 'nobody' has even thought about investigating him."

Rep. Harold Velde (R-Ill), chairman of the committee, was not reachable for comment.

### Bunche 'Knows Nothing'

Reached at his New York home, Dr. Bunche said, "I know nothing about it whatsoever. He (Congressman Powell) hasn't contacted me."

Powell made his announcement to an audience of some 300 persons attending graduation exercises at Coppin State Teachers College for Negroes, where the Harlem Democrat delivered the commencement address.

Powell made the remarks about Bunche after charging that Sen. Gen. Herbert Brownell is "afraid" of Sen. McCarthy.

general two lerrers, one concerning

the Wisconsin Republican senator and the other concerning Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies.

Powell said he received a "detailed analysis" of the Rosenberg case within two weeks, but that he never received a direct reply to the McCarthy "issue" even after a follow-up telegram to Brownell.

Powell added: "The attorney general of the United States definitely is afraid of dealing with the McCarthy issue."

Powell told the audience that this generation stands at the crossroads of history. "There is uncertainty in its leadership," he said.

"It is not a question of going left or right as most public soothsayers are stating. It is a question of going right or wrong."

Powell said the current times are an "hour of terror" and an "hour of mediocrity."

"America is the leader of forces which desire freedom. And it is woefully unprepared and inefficient in leadership," he said.

### Candidate Discounted

Point Four but by its treatment of the Negro minority. We can't have bipartisan foreign policy with the bipartisan Jim Crowism at home. He described the U. S. as "a three-footed Colossus with one foot in Ft. Knox, one foot in Oak Ridge and one in our mouths."

had convinced him "no nations as disliked as ours." He said we have tried to buy our friends with billions and are trying to sell the world leadership based on the kind of democracy we are not practicing ourselves. "Abroad, this country is not judged by the Marshall Plan or

"When it came to the last election," he said, "the best we could produce was an almost unknown politician from Illinois and a man who knew absolutely nothing about domestic affairs of this country, because for 12 years (sic) he had devoted himself to military affairs." Powell said that travels abroad



## BUNCHE REPORT 'PUZZLES' VELDE

Not Sure UN Official Isn't  
Being Investigated

PEORIA, Ill., June 7 (AP)—Rep. Harold Velde (R-Ill.) said today he is puzzled by the statement of a House colleague that Velde's Un-American Activities Committee plans to investigate Dr. Ralph Bunche.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) told a Baltimore audience Saturday night that he had learned the committee plans to investigate Bunche, a United Nations official and Nobel Peace Prize winner. Powell and Bunche are Negroes. Velde, in Peoria, to attend the graduation of his son, Richard, from Bradley University, told a newspaper:

"I can't imagine Adam Powell saying that. I can't be absolutely sure Bunche isn't to be investigated but I don't think it is so."

Velde said committee investigators sometimes make preliminary investigations of individuals without the knowledge of the entire committee. He added:

"If there's any evidence Bunche is subversive, of course he'll be investigated."

Powell, reached at his Mt. Vernon, N. Y., home, elaborated on his original statement in a commencement speech at Coppin State Teachers College for Negroes, in Baltimore.

He said he first heard the report while attending graduation ceremonies Friday at Howard University for Negroes, in Washington.

Bunche, reached in New York, said Powell had not contacted him and, "I know nothing about it whatsoever."

Now a member of a U. N. committee investigating race relations in South Africa, Bunche gained international fame for mediating a truce between Palestine and Arab nations.

## Dr. Bunche Warns Of Tragedy In Africa

WASHINGTON  
Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, Thursday warned in a radio interview over station WWDC that, "there can be no peace" in Africa unless the two races...learn to live and build together in a spirit of partnership.

Dr. Bunche was interviewed by WWDC personality Bill Alexander on his program sponsored by the Gunther Brewster co., of Baltimore. The UN official drew a parallel between the current situation on the African continent and the development of Asia.

**Opportunity For World**  
"There is a great opportunity for the world to avoid in Africa the errors which were made in an earlier era in Asia, and with tragic consequences which are still taking their toll," he said. Describing the strife in Africa, Dr. Bunche said in part:

"Certainly the African continent today is one of the most vital areas of the world, if not indeed, looking ahead a bit to the future, the most vital area."

"The peoples of Africa are awakening and emerging with all of the dislocations and restlessness that this inevitably brings."

"In Africa today one finds the twin issues of colonialism in the world."

**Two Races Involved**  
"The troubled areas in Africa are mainly where the two races, white and black, are found together in residence, primarily north, east and south. And these issues, especially where they boil up into trouble, are of great concern to the United Nations."

## Bunche Attacks Smearing, Sniping In Talk at College

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 8 (AP)—Dr. Ralph Bunche, United Nations official and Nobel Peace Prize winner, today attacked smearing and sniping in our society, which he said stem from "downright intolerance."

The Negro statesman, now a member of a U.N. committee investigating racial relations in South Africa, spoke at the com-

mencement exercises of 290 Vassar College graduates. Among them was his daughter, Joan.

Bunche made no mention of a recent statement by Representative Powell (D., N. Y.) that Bunche would be investigated by the Un-American Activities Committee.

Bunche said the graduates he addressed "the smearing and sniping" that have recently become unpleasant and ominous and, one may hope, be a passing peculiarity of our society."

## Bunche Wins More Honors



RALPH BUNCHE, (seated) director of UN Trusteeship division, at "One Free World" dinner in Chicago last week, where he received a Roosevelt college Founders and Friends Award, along with Chester Bowles, (left) former ambassador to India,

and Nelson A. Rockefeller, who was unable to attend. Others (from left) are: Hamilton M. Loeb, chairman of dinner; Dr. Edward J. Sparling, president of college, and Leo Lerner, chairman of board of trustees.

## ... And Speaking Of People

Walter Ridley, Virginia State prof, was not the first colored person awarded a doctorate by a southern state university as the University of Virginia claimed. The distinction went to Ray F. Wilson of Odessa, Texas, learned his 16 days before Ridley at the University of Texas. Dr. Ralph Bunche addressed commencement at Vassar College and the University of Connecticut. The Elks have sent Harold Reynolds on a tour of Germany. He left June 11.

## Ralph Bunche Subs For UN Sec'y. General

NEW YORK — (ANP)—Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship division served in the place of his

boss, Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary General of the United Nations for the opening session of the 22nd annual New York Herald Tribune Forum, on the theme "New Patterns for Mid-Century Living."

The U. N. head went on the sad mission of burying his father in Sweden.

Meanwhile Mrs. Bunche has

written a provocative article, "Responsibility For Peace," in the Church Women taken from her speech over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

A distinguished African scholar and writer from Sierra Leone, was among participants speaking on the panel "Nation Building in Africa."

Foes of bias here were happy to hear Harvey S. Firestone, jr.,

declare bias is crumbling and that the new attitudes of fairness toward the Negro is an aid to world peace and national solidarity.



## Max Yergan Answers White On Gov. Byrnes

OSSINING, N. Y. — Dr. Max Yergan opened fire on a release for the Advancement of Colored People, which replied to his criticism of a speech made at St. Louis June 22nd. Yergan took exception in his criticism to Mr. White's statement that "minority groups in this nation were becoming fearful of expressing themselves freely because of the hysteria of fear that seemed to be gripping the United States."

In a letter to the New York Times published in that paper Aug. 3rd, Yergan said that Mr. White's statement is "first class propaganda for the million-dollar propaganda." In the same letter he took exception to Mr. White's criticism of the appointment of Governor Byrnes to the United States Delegation to the United Nations. Following is Yergan's reply to Mr. White's release of August 3rd.

Yergan states as follows: "In his release of August 3rd, White could have dealt with the principle I raised when I commended the appointment of Governor Byrnes to the United States Delegation to the United Nations. Instead, Mr. White resorted to evasion and sneer tactics. He also, quite erroneously, states that I have defended

Dr. Malan of South Africa; whereas in the effort to arrive at responsible, constructive and realistic proposals and not merely calling Dr. Malan names. But to the Byrnes appointment.

"There is a principle involved in this appointment. The issue is not the racial question, nor the racial philosophy of Governor Byrnes, with which I have never agreed.

The issue is the primary and overall interest of the United States in its conflict with Soviet Russia. Racism is not an immediate threat to the United States. Soviet Russia is an immediate threat and is our most dangerous enemy.

Mr. White would dismiss the Soviet threat to the United States as secondary. I believe it is primary. I believe that we Negroes should see it in that perspective. When the call comes to fight for our

country, Negro and white must respond equally. If Russian planes bomb America, destruction will be rained on everybody alike.

Does the perspective I suggest mean that we Negroes should lessen our efforts for our fullest rights? It most certainly does not.

The work of several organizations in this respect has been productive. But my point is that we must put first our responsibility to help preserve our country so that our fullest rights may continue to be won and enjoyed.

"This cannot be done by specious argument; a man does not try to drive bargains with his country; he is his country. This he shows by unmistakably giving first place to his country's vital interest. The unparalleled advantages to Negroes in being Americans are immeasurable. Hence the need to distinguish clearly between our unceasing efforts to promote democracy at home and the need for the fullest national unity in opposing the Communist enemies who would destroy all democracy."

## White Answers Yergan On Gov. Byrnes Naming

NEW YORK — Max Yergan's commendation of the appointment of Gov. James F. Byrnes to the United States delegation to the United Nations is "incredible," Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said this week in reply to the former executive director of the Council on African Affairs.

Dr. Yergan, in a letter published in New York dailies, said: "The appointment of Governor Byrnes to the American delegation is in the interest of this country and is to be commended." Ignoring the South Carolina governor's long record of anti-Negro pronouncements and activity, Dr. Yergan praised Gov. Byrnes because of the latter's anti-communist position. He also attacked Mr. White for his opposition to the Byrnes appointment.

Recalling Dr. Yergan's earlier conciliatory statement on Prime Minister Malan of South Africa,

Mr. White, in his reply, said that this defense of Byrnes "causes one to wonder what has happened to Dr. Yergan's principles and judgment." Dr. Yergan's break with the Communists was "a traumatic experience," Mr. White asserted. But, he added, "this is no excuse for his loss of perspective or for his equating anti-communism with support of the advocates of 'white supremacy.'"

The NAACP leader pointed to the "tragic irony" in Dr. Yergan's defense of Byrnes anti-communism "in view of the fact that when Mr. Byrnes was Secretary of State, Dr. Yergan was intimately associated

## Ohio Woman New 'Rights' Spokesman

### NAACP Charges Gov. Led Moves Against Civil Liberties

NEW YORK

Following vigorous protest by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against designation of Gov. James F. Byrnes as spokesman on human rights issues for the United States delegation to the United Nations, the Association was informed that instead this assignment would be given to Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton of Ohio.

In telegrams to President Eisenhower, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, head of the U. S. delegation, the NAACP charged that Byrnes "has given leadership to his state and region in efforts to curtail freedom of association by forcibly setting one American apart from another on the irrelevant basis of race."

THE TELEGRAMS urged that the assignment as spokes-

man on human rights be given "to some member of our delegation other than Mr. Byrnes or his fellow South Carolinian, Congressman James P. Richards."

Meanwhile, Gov. Byrnes was the object of a blistering attack by Soviet Russia's delegate Jacob A. Malik on Oct. 13 after the South Carolinian had voiced American objection to the admission of Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary to the United Nations until they learned "to respect the rights and interests of their own people."

THE SOVIET delegate, whose nation is supporting admission of the satellite countries, turned scornfully to the American spokesman and said: Look at your own state. You are governor of a state. I have read in the American press that you are called 'racist No. 1—in other words, someone who is in favor of violating human rights and therefore the Charter of the United Nations.'

The South Carolinian looked blankly at the ceiling as Mr. Malik spoke and left the assembly room without attempting to reply to the charges.



HE SPEAKS OF 'HUMAN RIGHTS':

# Malik Blasts Byrnes as 'racist number one'

By JAMES L. HICKS

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. —

South Carolina's Governor James Byrnes mentioned the term "human rights" yesterday for the first time since he has been a member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations and a Russian delegate promptly made him eat his words by calling Byrnes America's "racist number one."

The words were shoved down Mr. Byrnes' diplomatic throat by Joseph A. Malik of Russia during UN debate on the admission of new members to the United Nations. The debate was held in the special political committee.

Mr. Byrnes representing the United States rose on the floor and opposed the admission to the UN of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, three Russian satellites on the grounds that these three states are guilty of violating the "human rights" provisions of their post world war treaties.

## Attack By Malik

He had scarcely finished his utterance about "human rights" when Mr. Malik took the floor and said:

"Mr. Byrnes look at your own state. You are governor of a state. I do not like to interfere in your internal affairs. I am against that. But I have read in the American press that you are called racist number one, someone who is in favor of violating human rights and therefore the charter of the United Nations."

With Mr. Byrnes flushing and staring at the ceiling, Mr. Malik continued:

"The constitutions of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania include a guarantee of human rights. All citizens of those countries regardless of race and color of skin enjoy the same legal rights. But you say that human rights

are not respected there. This is a slander against those states and the time has come to do away with that slander."

## Sat Rigid And Still

After Malik had levelled his blast at the South Carolinian, Byrnes sat rigid and still until the session was adjourned. Then he promptly left.

The attack was the first to be made by the Russians on Byrnes' anti-colored stand on the South Carolina school situation and other racial issues but it had been expected by correspondents and other observers at the UN.

The Eisenhower administration and Mr. Byrnes have been sharply criticized since his appointment as a United States representative to the world forum because of his racial attitude. Several groups have officially protested his presence on the delegation and more than one UN member has termed his presence a "mockery."

## Dodged Photographers

Mr. Byrnes' efforts to prevent photographers from photographing him shaking hands with colored members of the US delegation has given wider circulation to his attitudes on race around the UN.

It can be reported that the whole situation has come to the official attention of the U.S. Mission to the UN. When a New York newspaper carried a banner streamer headline on Byrnes efforts to evade photographers and the AFRO-AMERICAN carried repeated stories and editorials on the same subject, a member of the U.S. Mission came to Harlem to purchase the AFRO and other colored papers.

Later a spokesman for the mission stated at the UN that the stories were being read by the mission.

## Further Attacks Seen

Further attacks are expected to be launched on Mr. Byrnes and the U.S. Mission when the UN comes to a discussion of the highly explosive and racially tainted discussion of the treat-

ment of minorities in the Union of South Africa.

In speaking against the admission to the UN of the three Russian satellites Mr. Byrnes said in part:

"When they begin to respect the rights and interests of their own people they will come to respect the rights and interests of other nations."

## Voters' Vineyard

By James Hicks

Sees no victory on Byrnes—yet!

FOR THE SAKE of the record, let's set the record straight on Jimmy Byrnes, YOUR representative at the United Nations whether you like it or not).

The other week many of the newspapers stated rather emphatically that Mr. Byrnes had been dropped or kicked off the human rights committee in the UN as a result of protests from various groups.

No one wishes this were true any more than this writer but no one knew better than this writer that such is not the case.

The papers, acting in good faith on the information they had, made it appear that colored groups and other decent-minded Americans had scored a major victory in forcing the U.S. Mission to drop Byrnes off the committee.

Nothing Changed

It pains us to report that inso-



Mr. Hicks

ar as Byrnes is concerned absolutely nothing has been changed at the UN as to his duties and his official status with the U.S. Mission.

This writer has made a rather extensive search in an attempt to learn how this misinformation was passed on to the papers.

As near as can be learned, this is what happened.

There are major committees at the UN which discuss issues before they are passed on and sent along to the plenary or General Assembly for final discussion.

These committees may be likened unto the various subcommittees of the House of Representatives or the Senate.

## Discuss Issues

They take up a question, kick it around, make certain recommendations, and then take recommendations to the plenary session for another debate, and if possible final action.

The U.S. Mission, at the beginning of this session, agreed to manipulate its delegates through the various committees more or less as a "two platoon system," if you please.

That is to say it decided to assign persons to various committees in accordance with the way it felt these persons were particularly fitted for the work which would come before the committee.

Thus, when it was learned that one of the things to be discussed by the ad hoc committee was the question of the admission of certain new members to the UN, Byrnes, as a lawyer and former secretary of state was assigned to carry the ball for the U.S. delegation.

## Has The Training

No one can argue with the U.S. delegation for this assignment for Byrnes certainly has the training and experience to discuss such an issue.

About the only argument one could make is that Byrnes, because of his racial stand, shouldn't be a member of the delegation in the first place. But the mission was simply working with what it had on hand.

When Byrnes was assigned to the ad hoc committee, James P. Richards and Mrs. Frances Bolton were also assigned to the same committee. But Byrnes, because off his training, was given the job of making the U.S. argument on this particular issue.

Now when the question of the treatment of racial minorities in South Africa came before the same committee, the U.S. Mission simply told Mrs. Bolton

that this would be her baby to discuss.

## Russians Are Waiting

Of course many people at the UN will not hesitate to say, privately, that the U.S. could not afford to let Byrnes discuss such a question for it already had been proved in the discussion of the admission of new members that anytime Byrnes merely mentioned the words "human rights," Russian delegates would beat his brains out because of his anti-racial stand.

But the newspaper confusion seems to have come from the fact that some member of the U.S. mission told various pressure groups that Byrnes would not "sit" on the committee discussing racial minorities.

This was true as far as it went but it did not go far enough. The groups were left to feel that Byrnes had been kicked off the committee. This seemed like a victory and naturally they notified the papers.

## Not True At All

Actually this is not true at all. Byrnes is still a member of the ad hoc committee and has not been removed from any position that he has held.

If the question of admitting new members should suddenly be placed on the agenda again, Byrnes would be right back there in his same seat arguing the issue for the U.S.

So let's set the record straight, Byrnes is still right here in the UN. He is assigned to the ad hoc, the first, the sixth and the third committees.

It would be nice to report that we have scored a victory—but we can't say that YET!



## Archibald Carey Meets the Press



**It's Like This—** Archibald A. Carey Jr., right, first alternate U. S. representative, Eighth Session, Assembly of UN, explains further facts about his relation to U. S. Delegate James Byrnes, to reporters, following his address before the Harlem Branch YMCA's Century Club dinner.—Layne Photo.

### Hits Newspaper Critics

## Carey Tells of Private Talk With Gov. Byrnes

**NEW YORK**—In a blistering attack on critics who would have him "bludgeon" Gov. James Byrnes, United States UN delegate, Archibald J. Carey Jr., first alternate United States representative of the UN Assembly, said Wednesday night that "like it or not, Governor Byrnes is one of the outstanding men of this country, the leader of the South."

Principal speaker at the thirteenth annual Century Club and Sports Achievement dinner, held in the auditorium of the Harlem Branch YMCA, Mr. Carey said that he had "no disposition to bludgeon Governor Byrnes or anyone" and that he has chosen to maintain his present relations with the former Secretary of State "so as to keep open the channels of communication."

MR. CAREY said that "as an individual, I have found no difference between Governor Byrnes and anyone else. He is pleasant and gracious and extends the same graciousness to friends who visit me at the United Nations."

Mr. Carey said that recent statements attributed to him in certain Negro publications (he did not mention the Courier) were "not true." He said there has been no public retraction although he has re-

ceived letters from these publications admitting the error. "I have had no disposition to indulge myself in attacking Governor Byrnes," he added. Mr. Carey stated that both he and Mr. Byrnes were fully aware of their differences of opinion on matters of race.

In a private talk with Governor Byrnes, Mr. Carey said that Mr. Byrnes denied having made the widely circulated statements attributed to

him that he would close the Dingle, chairman of the board public schools of South Carolina before he would permit white and Negro children to attend the same schools. Mr. Carey said he asked Governor Byrnes why he did not publicly deny the statement. He was told that another statement would be "further distorted." Mr. Carey said that he has consistently urged Mr. Byrnes to make such a statement and to clear up the whole school situation in South Carolina. "Why don't you crown your career" and do this thing "to take you out of the category of the little men," Mr. Carey said he told Governor Byrnes.

"I came to the United Nations," Mr. Carey said, "with the feeling that there was absolutely nothing that could be said for the other side. But it's a lot different seeing the game from the playing field and from the grandstand."

MR. CAREY'S brilliant oratory climaxed an outstanding program in which the 1953 Harlem YMCA Sports Achievement Award was presented to Roy Campanella by Jackie Robinson, winner of the first award. The Achievement Award was also presented to Milton Campbell. Honorable mention citations were made to Monte Irvin, Jimmy Carter, J. C. Caroline and Sinclair Warner. A special award was given Judge Jonah J. Goldstein and to two champion Little League baseball teams, the Harlem Flyers and the Sapersteins.

Manhattan Borough President-Elect Hulan Jack paid a glowing tribute to the YMCA, adding that "in the field of sports, tremendous strides have been made to inspire the youth, not only of the nation, but here, in this very community, that men and women are judged by their merits alone. Though we all realize there still remains much to be done, we are also thankful that progress has been made."

Samuel J. Battle was toastmaster for the affair. TV star Jane Froman and Miss Adele Addison sang. Brief addresses were delivered by Alan L.





**U.N. MEETING:** Eleanor Roosevelt, at reception of New York Newspaper Women, wishes luck to Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, her successor on Human Rights Commission.

Associated Press



## Prison No Novelty To Her—

**Mrs. Pandit U.N. Head Knows  
Life Of Struggle And Danger**

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—The U. N. General Assembly today chose for its president Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, handsome sister of India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

The 53-year-old widow and grandmother—whose name in her native tongue means goddess of victory—is the first woman to preside over the 60-nation Assembly.

She defeated another Asian, Thailand's Prince Wan Waithayakon, 37-22, for the post which some critics have said would give her too much influence in the Assembly's debates on controversial Asian questions.

In what may have been an answer to such critics, she told the Assembly after her election that she would do her "best to discharge impartially the responsibilities of this high office."

Later she told a news conference she would detach herself completely from the policies of the Indian government and would not discuss controversial questions while president.

**Has Had Varied Career**

She said she felt it was within her duties as president, however, to assume a role of conciliator between the warring U. N. factions. If she found an opportunity to be of service.

The new assembly president was married in 1911 to a Sanskrit poet, scholar, and law student, R. S. Pandit, who died in 1943. Two of their three daughters attended Wellesley College in Massachusetts.

An aristocratic rebel, she was christened Swarup Karumi—Beau-tiful Princess. She fought along side her husband, now Premier Jawaharlal Nehru, for India's independence, and served three terms in a British prison, emerging for the last time in 1943 after nine months in the Naini jail cells.

Her calm face, her short figure wrapped in rich silk saris, have become familiar in U. N. halls. She stood out in diplomatic circles of Moscow and Washington after the war as India's first woman ambassador to those capitals.

Srimanti Vijaya Lakshmi, as millions of Indians know her, set up an Indian sideshow to the first U. N. organization meeting in San Francisco in 1945, stole the spot-

light from the British-Indian regime delegation there, and built steam under the final drive abroad that brought independence for both India and Pakistan in 1947.

Srimanti—that means Mrs. Vijaya—that is victory. Lakshmi—that is goddess. Her very close friends call her "Nan," possibly from the days when she was sort of governess to her younger sister.

She was born Aug. 18, 1900, the daughter of an Indian lawyer and patriot Motilal Nehru. She was a year younger than her brother Jawaharlal. Another sister, Krishna, was born seven years afterward.

**Family Aides Gandhi**

The whole family joined in the Gandhi passive resistance movement, and all members served sentences for "civil disobedience" to the British at one time or another.

Once the family was rich by Indian standards. The girls had private tutors, they learned to ride, they had an English governess, they had a summer place, the family travelled abroad. She had a finishing school education in Switzerland.

Motilal Nehru's leadership and friendship with Gandhi, his prominence in the Indian independence movement, attracted all the leaders of India to their home. Swarup Kumari grew up in an atmosphere of patriotic rebellion to the English Raj. And when the price of patriotism ran high and the income tax was high, the whole family went to acceptance of the fact.

Her marriage was promoted by Gandhi's private secretary, who knew Ranjit Pandit. Quite by accident—it is claimed—the wedding date was set for the anniversary of the 1857 Indian revolt at Meerut. The concentration of Indian patriots for the Nehru - Pandit wedding rites at Allahabad May 10, 1921, spread sinister suspicions among the British civil service.

There was no uprising then. But in the '30s Gandhi's passive resistance campaign began to pick up pace. Liquor shops and foreign cloth shops were picketed. The lath charges by British and Indian government police began—those attacks with light wooden staves to the first break up demonstrations of Indians by the millions.

**She Went To Jail**

As by-products of these demonstrations, Mrs. Pandit went to jail in Lucknow for a year, the first time, Jan. 27, 1932.

In 1935, Mrs. Pandit was elected to the Allahabad Municipal Board, became its chairman of education. In 1936 she was elected to the Cawnpore - Bilhaus Rural Area Council, and in 1937 received another first: despite previous pledges not to collaborate with the British-dominated Indian government, she agreed finally to become the first woman cabinet minister, of local self-government, in the United Provinces.

In that post she extended her campaign for hospitals, playgrounds, milk depots, and nutrition betterment that had won her first notice in Allahabad.

Out of jail she was credited with rushing into demonstration crowds sometimes in the face of gun fire, to drag wounded to safety.

In November 1944 she left India to begin the campaign in San Francisco and in a whirlwind speechmaking tour throughout the United States helped bring the pressure that gave freedom to India.

She came back to the U.N. as the Indian delegation leader in 1946, first woman to head a U.N. delegation.

Mrs. Pandit, in her quiet way, is given to making declarations with a ring of prophecy. Then she told the world, that in addition to India, there must be freedom for Burma, the Dutch East Indies, Indochina and Malaya. The first two now are free, the third is chafing under its bonds with the French Union.

**MME. PANDIT  
OF INDIA  
ELECTED AS****UN PRESIDENT**

An olive skinned, colored woman—Madame Vijoya Pandit of India has been elected President of the United Nations General Assembly to preside over the 60-nation world body.

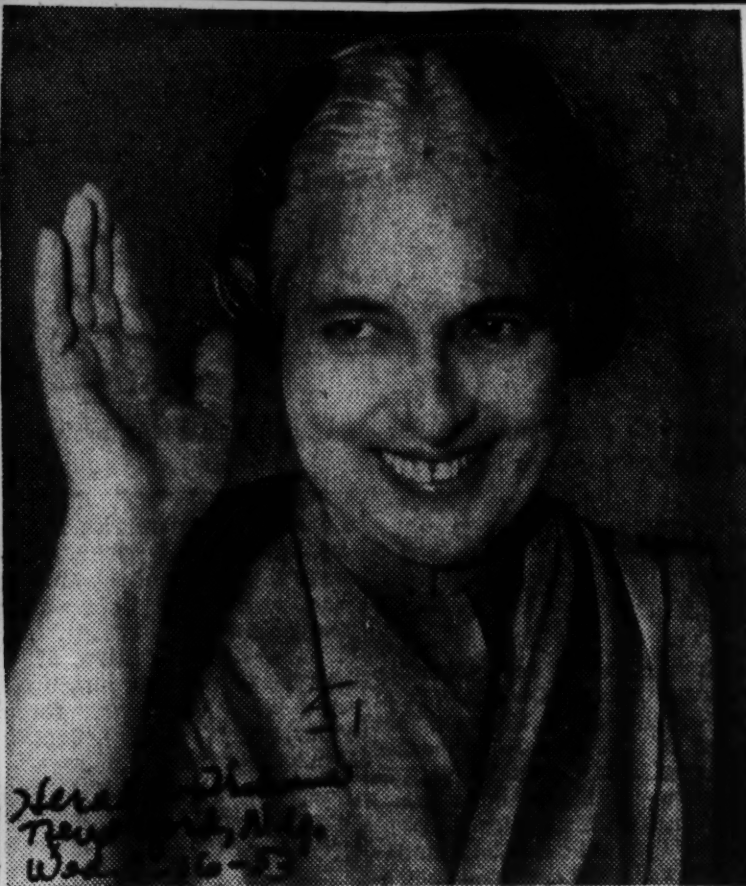
**Mrs. Pandit, a sister of**

Prime Minister Nehru is wellknown to Americans.

She has, while serving as India's UN delegate, spoken to many Negro groups and visited in many of their homes.

The famous lady—the first woman to be elected UN President—has long been a fighter equality for all citizens. She followed and sacrificed with Gandhi in his fight to free India from British rule.





Ira Rosenberg

Mme. Pandit at the U. N. yesterday.

## 1st Woman in Post

# Mme. Pandit, of India, Elected Assembly Head

By Ralph Chapman

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, of India, was elected president of the United Nations General Assembly today as that body began its eighth regular session. She is the first woman to occupy the post.

The new president received thirty-seven votes to twenty-two for Prince Wan Waithayakon of Thailand. One ballot was invalid. Since there were no nominations and voting is by secret ballot under U. N. rules, it was not possible to determine the exact alignment of the member nations.

Mme. Pandit took over the gavel from Lester B. Pearson, Canada, retiring president, at a election of a president was the first important task of the Assembly, but it was delayed for two hours because

of debate over the question of admission of Communist China. "I regard your choice as a tribute to my country and a recognition of her profound desire to serve the purposes of the United Nations and through them the paramount interests of world peace," Mme. Pandit told the Assembly. "It is also a recognition of the part that women have played and are playing in furthering the aims and purposes of this great organization."

She expressed the hope that the political conference on Korea will have "success in its proceedings," but in a press conference immediately after the Assembly adjourned for the day, she refused to answer questions about how the Korean conference should be constituted.

"My purpose," she told reporters, "is to find ways and

means to make the United Nations successful. . . . I do not propose to deal with any controversial questions here."

She said that she considers it a "legitimate task" of the Assembly President to try to bring together conflicting factions within the organization. On the other hand, she said that she will "disassociate" herself from the Indian delegation and so seventh session of the Assembly would not be in a position to take advantage of the diplomatic relations existing between India and Communist China. Her election and the statements which followed it were greeted by prolonged applause. The Assembly adjourned soon thereafter, and she has little to do in her new role until tomorrow morning.

Major delegations began to arrive at 2:30 and the steady stream of official cars continued almost uninterrupted, except for a possible halt until a few minutes before 3 o'clock. The sky was heavily overcast and the breeze that usually blows briskly off the East River was lacking, causing the flags of the sixty member nations to hang limply from their staffs.

Nevertheless, a crowd of about 250 persons lined the sidewalks opposite the delegates' entrance to the Assembly Building. At the entrance and inside the heavy glass doors there was the usual crowd of photographers and reporters, as well as those fortunate enough to have guest tickets.

## Baruch Gets Notice

Among the non-official arrivals creating more than passing interest was Bernard B. Baruch. He strode to the escalator which leads to the entrance to the Assembly chamber, waving his hand and smiling in reply to greetings from all sides.

The Russian delegation, headed by Andrei Y. Vishinsky, was almost engulfed by newsmen. Mr. Vishinsky flashed a gold-toothed grin and let the photographers have their way, but had nothing to say to reporters.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., permanent American delegate to the U. N., entered the building together, but eschewed the usual means of entry. The center pair of three sets of doors had been fastened open to make it easy for delegates to walk in. For some reason, Messrs. Dulles and Lodge decided to use one of the closed pairs and so had to open doors

for themselves. Mme. Pandit was the last of the important persons to enter the building. She got out of her car about five minutes to three, wearing a shining gray sari that was almost the same color as her silver hair. She looked thin but was her usual gracious self. She was accompanied by V. K. Krishna Menon, who represented India during a large part of the seventh session of the Assembly. Visitors' and press galleries were crowded when Mr. Pearson opened the eighth session at 3:10 p. m.; so during a good part of the afternoon and evening was the delegates' lounge and bar. Bars in New York were closed after 3 o'clock because of the primary election, but New York law in that respect does not apply here.



# Mrs. Edith Sampson Resigns From U. N.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chicago lawyer, has resigned as an alternate representative of the United States to the United Nations general assembly, but no successor to her has yet been appointed.

The resignation of Mrs. Sampson became known last Friday when James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, announced the appointments of the United States delegation, including one alternate representative, to the second part of the seventh session of the UN general assembly.

President Eisenhower nominated former Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Massachusetts to head the delegation, James J. Wadsworth, Lodge's deputy as the United States representative to the UN, who was acting Civil Defense Administrator under the Truman administration, and Ernest A. Gross, an attorney who served on the delegation under the Truman administration.

William Sanders, of Virginia, State department career official, was nominated as an alternate.

Asked whose place among the five alternates Sanders would take, Hagerty explained that all five had resigned but President Eisenhower was nominating at this time only one alternate.

Mrs. Zelma W. George, wife of Clayborne George, a Cleveland lawyer, has been prominently mentioned as a successor to Mrs. Sampson.

Although President Eisenhower has now been in office for more than a month, he has not yet named any colored person to a responsible government position. The 1952 Republican platform promised that qualified persons would be appointed to such positions without distinction as to race.

Meanwhile Mr. Eisenhower has continued to make appointments. In addition to the appointment of the delegation to the UN general assembly, last Friday he nominated Val J. Peterson, former governor of Nebraska, to be Federal Civil Defense administrator and James D. Douglas Jr., Chicago attorney, to be Under Secretary of the Air Force.

Peterson, 49, has been a \$15,000 a year White House administra-



MRS. EDITH SAMPSON

tive assistant since Jan. 28. As Civil Defense administrator, he will receive \$17,500 a year.

Peterson's appointment illustrates how the administration is taking care of early Eisenhower-for-President supporters. He had tentatively been slated to be ambassador to India, but this appointment was dropped when Senator Hugh Butler, Republican, of Nebraska, told the White House he would oppose confirmation of Peterson for the India post.

Hagerty told reporters that Peterson's selection for the civil defense job, which requires Senate confirmation, was cleared with Butler and Senator Dwight Griswold, Republican, of Nebraska.

President Eisenhower sent to the Senate last Wednesday the nominations of Karl L. Rankin, a career foreign officer, to be ambassador to the Republic of China, succeeding Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, who resigned last December 31; John Moore Cabot of Cambridge, Mass., also a career foreign service officer, as assistant secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs; James Clement Dunn, a career diplomat, as ambassador to Spain to succeed Lincoln MacVeagh, and Samuel

Wilder King, of Hawaii, to be governor of Hawaii.

On Feb. 16, Mr. Eisenhower nominated Lloyd A. Mashburn, of California, to be Under Secretary of Labor; Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, of Connecticut, to be ambassador to Italy, and C. Douglas Dillon, of New Jersey, to be ambassador to France.

## Edith Sampson Quits UN Post

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) — Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chicago lawyer, has resigned as an alternate representative of the United States to the United Nations general assembly, but no successor to her has yet been appointed.

The resignation of Mrs. Sampson became known last Friday when James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, announced the appointments of the United States delegation, including one alternate representative, to the second part of the seventh session of the UN general assembly.



# Ike Urges New Approach to Human Rights

President Eisenhower indicated to the United Nations yesterday that there were better ways of achieving respect for human rights than by drafting formal treaties at the moment.

In a message to the U. N. Human Rights Commission, now meeting in Geneva, he said "there is need for a new approach to the development of human rights conscience in all areas of the world."

Accordingly, the President said, he had asked Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, the new American representative on the commission, "to present positive U. N. action programs . . . which we feel will contribute to that recognition of

human rights and fundamental freedoms which people are seeking throughout the world."

The President's message was an attempt to soften the impact of a sharp but minor change of policy by the new Administration. Behind were more than five years of effort to carry out the human rights provisions of the United Nations Charter.

In 1948 the United States and other governments signed a universal declaration of human rights, drawn up at the recommendation of the U. N. General Assembly.

This declaration was a statement of principles, goals and aspirations which had no binding legal effect on the signing nations. Since then the U. N. commission has been drafting two formal covenants—one on human rights and one on the rights of women—which would, if ratified, have the binding force of solemn treaties.

The Truman Administration encouraged the drafting work, in which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt represented it, but never committed itself to send the finished document to the Senate for ratification.

On Monday, however, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told the Senate Judiciary Committee that the new Administration did not intend to submit the two covenants to be ratified. He also said it would not press for approval of the convention against genocide—race or mass murder—which has been pigeonholed in the Foreign Relations Committee for more than four

years.

Dulles' statements were interpreted to mean that the Administration had pulled the rug from under Mrs. Lord, its own representative, and at the very moment when her commission was about to put the finishing touches on the covenants.

Yesterday's message however, expressed the President's "deep personal interest" in the continuing work of the Human Rights Commission, even though the covenants would be still-born.

"For the people of the United States as well as for people everywhere," the President said, "the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a significant beacon in the steady march toward achieving human rights and fundamental freedoms for all."

The President stressed that "unfortunately, in too many areas of the world today there is subjugation of peoples by totalitarian governments which have no respect for the dignity of the human person."

"This denial of the freedom of peoples, the continued disregard of human rights, is a basic cause of instability and discontent in the world today. For these reasons, the work of the Commission on Human Rights assumes greater importance and meaning."

## Egyptian Is Elected

### Chairman of U. N. Unit

GENEVA, April 7 (AP).—The United Nations Commission on Human Rights, opening its ninth session here today, unanimously elected Prof. Mahmoud Azmi of Egypt president of the commission.

A well-known expert on law and human rights, Azmi said he regarded the honor as a testimonial to "the new Egypt which was able to shake off the burden of tyranny and despotism." Prof. Rene Cassin of France and Italo Perrotti of Uruguay were elected vice chairmen.

The Soviet delegation made an effort to have the delegate of Nationalist China replaced by a

representative of Communist China, but the resolution was defeated 11-4.

## Clear Answer Needed

The Eisenhower administration has lined up its big guns in opposition to the Bricker amendment.

The brainchild of Ohio's junior senator John Bricker, the amendment would cut from the Constitution the provision that treaties, are the supreme law of the land.

Sixty-three senators have endorsed the move in whole or part.

The greatest support comes from the extreme nationalist block which would like nothing better than to see the end of the United Nations. p. 4

Appeal to southern senators was made on the narrow issue of states rights. Bricker assured them that his amendment would block America's acceptance of the UN Covenant on Human Rights.

Many a southerner fears that ratification of the covenant would be back door enactment of hated civil rights laws. They don't want the racially restrictive laws of their states placed in jeopardy.

But in wisely opposing Senator Bricker's proposal the administration appears to have got its wires crossed.

Secretary of State Dulles told the senate that the United States has no intention of signing the human rights declaration.

This places America in the same odious corner with such totalitarian regimes as Russia and South Africa.

In place of the covenant Mr. Dulles explained, the Eisenhower administration favors "methods of persuasion, education and example."

This is the same faint-hearted and ineffective states rights approach to the civil rights problem that Mr. Eisenhower has embraced at home.

Mr. Dulles thus serves notice that he's expanding it to the international field.

But hardly had the Dulles reversal of policy been announced, when President Eisenhower appeared to have countermanded it.

He instructed our representative on the Human Rights Commission meeting in Geneva to present:

"... positive action programs . . . which we feel will contribute to that recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms which people are seeking throughout the world."

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, who replaced Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on this commis-

sion, surely must be confused. So must other nations watching this strange two-headed approach to an important international issue. Certainly

Badly needed is clarification of our exact position in this matter. Do we favor the human rights covenant? Or do we oppose it? Whom are we to believe—Mr. Dulles or Mr. Eisenhower?

We suggest they go back in a huddle and come up with a clear, correct and unequivocal answer.

## 2 UN Human Rights Plans Differ

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The Covenant on Human Rights which is being drafted by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, now meeting in Geneva, Switzerland, is not to be confused with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was approved by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris Dec. 10, 1948, by a vote of 48 to 0. Eight countries abstained from voting. They were Soviet Russia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Saudia Arabia, and Union of South Africa.

The Declaration is a statement of principles approved as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations. It is not a treaty and, therefore, imposes no legal obligations. It is, however, a challenge to all mankind to promote world-wide respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The International Covenant on Human Rights, which Secretary of State John F. Dulles said this country will not sign, will be a treaty after it is completed and adopted by the UN General Assembly.

When ratified by 20 countries it will come into force and be legally binding on the countries which ratify it. The United States actively supported the approval of the Declaration of Human Rights in the General Assembly in Paris.

The UN Commission on Hu-

man Rights reviewed sections of the two draft covenants on human rights in New York from April 14 to June 13, 1952, and decided to ask its Economic and Social Council to instruct it to complete its work on the two draft covenants at its next session, which is now meeting in Geneva.

The two covenants are being drafted in the form of treaties.

The White House on Tuesday declined to comment on the statement made April 6, by Dulles that the Eisenhower administration would not sign any treaty on human rights.

### White House Message

Later, the White House released the message sent by Mr. Eisenhower to the members of the UN Commission on Human Rights at its opening session in Geneva. It said in part:

"I am asking Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, the new representative of the United States, to express to the Commission my deep personal interest in its work. In these days of international tension and strain, it is encouraging to know that the members of the Commission on Human Rights are working to develop effective programs to promote human rights and fundamental freedoms."

"There is need for a new approach to the development of a human rights conscience in all areas of the world. I have accordingly asked Mrs. Lord to present positive UN action programs to the Commission which we feel will contribute to that recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms which people are seeking throughout the world."

### Basic Rights

The basic civil and political rights included in the covenant are the right to life, protection against torture, slavery, forced labor, arbitrary arrest or detention, freedom to leave a coun-

try, freedom to return to one's country, right to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal.



## Extension of Human Rights

No Deprivation, but Rather Widening of Rights, Seen Under Declaration

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Arthur Krock in his recent columns has on more than one occasion commented at length on the Bricker amendment to the Constitution, which would curtail the treaty-making power in such a way as to prevent treaties from having any effect on our constitutional rights or on federal or state laws. In his column published in your issue of March 27 Mr. Krock, though not aligning himself with either side in the debate, states: "There are proposed conventions of the United Nations that, if ratified as treaties, could definitely override the Bill of Rights, and some of these our Executive department has supported."

This has been the stock argument of those who support the Bricker amendment—namely, that we are in danger of losing our traditional rights by ratifying certain conventions proposed by the United Nations, most notably the Declaration of Human Rights. Though I myself still have a open mind on this subject and am not prepared to say that I would flatly oppose any change in the treaty-making power, I do believe we should conduct the debate on this matter fairly and not misrepresent the facts, which is what the supporters of the Bricker amendment are doing when they imply that by ratifying the Declaration we might lose some of our individual rights.

There is nothing in the Declaration of Human Rights which would deprive any American citizen of his rights. There is, however, at least one right in this document which many of our citizens do not now enjoy and which, because of the principle of our constitutional system according to which a treaty supersedes any previous federal or state law in conflict with it, we might be forced to grant if we ratified the Declaration. Article 16 of the Declaration of Human Rights states: "Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family." The present laws of many of our states prohibit marriage between persons of different races, and, under the principle alluded to above, these laws would probably become void if we should ratify the Declaration.

Whether we should at this time grant this right to all our citizens the writer is not prepared to debate here-in. To give the impression, however, as supporters of the Bricker amend-

ment have been doing, that American citizens would thus be deprived of certain rights seems hardly a fair way of conducting the debate.

HAROLD W. THATCHER.

Forty Fort, Pa., April 1, 1953.

## U. S. 'RIGHTS' PLAN IS COOLLY RECEIVED

3-Point Program Offered to U. N. Unit Finds Others Upset by Washington's Policy Shift

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, April 8—The United States presented to the United Nations Human Rights Commission today, in outline form, its new theory of how the United Nations could best promote respect for human rights. The proposals did not get a very warm reception.

Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, in her first speech as United States delegate, read to the commission a telegram from President Eisenhower reaffirming the United States' belief in the United Nations' efforts to further understanding of and respect for human rights throughout the world, and confirming that the United States Government feels a formal international treaty or treaty is not the way to pursue this task.

Mrs. Lord also gave three proposals the United States intends to put forward later in more detail for ways in which the United Nations could proceed more effectively in this field. The first was that the United Nations undertake a thorough study of human rights throughout the world, notably freedom of religion and the right to fair trial. Then the commission could make "general recommendations" on the basis of this study, Mrs. Lord said.

Second, the United States proposed that the governments submit annual reports on developments in the rights field and that each government accept for this purpose the aid of an advisory committee of its own nationals from various walks of life.

### A Course of Frankness

Third, the United States wanted the United Nations to establish an advisory service "on specific aspects of human rights," similar to the service now performed by the United Nations and its agencies in economic and social fields.

Mrs. Lord called these points "concrete proposals for action programs." In reply to expressions of regret that the United States had decided not to sign any general covenant on human rights, she said President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster

Dulles had chosen a course of frankness in stating at the outset of this meeting that the United States could not go along with the treaty approach. She said the United States' desire was not to weaken the commission at all but to "restore the commission to the broad concept, which animated its creation and to make it a working commission and not a commission devoted solely to drafting covenants" which would then remain unratified by many members.

India, Chile and Uruguay all spoke of their regret at the change in United States policy. Mme. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay of India said statements such as Mrs. Lord's "have a depressing effect on the general public" which in many countries, including her own, looks to the United Nations for inspiration in matters of rights.

Platon Morosov, the Russian delegate, representing a country that has expressly reserved its position on the covenants on which the commission is now working, remarked only that the United States position was very strange in that it was announcing it would not sign covenants that had not yet been drafted.

### Hoare Cites 'Rights' Differences

Only the British delegate, Sir Samuel Hoare, had a good word for the United States. In a statement of British views on the difference between traditional civil rights, which ought to be precisely defined in a legal instrument, and social, political and economic "rights," which cannot be so defined without becoming either absurd or unenforceable outside a totalitarian state, he said he felt the work of the commission had been going fairly steadily in the wrong direction. It had been making civil rights vaguer and economic rights more precise, Sir Samuel said.

While unwilling to say, in advance that his government would not sign or ratify any covenant, Sir Samuel said he had a "certain degree of apprehension" at what Britain's final position would be.

In practice, Britain and the United States pretty much agree on the futility and possible danger of putting into an international treaty what any commission such as this is likely to produce in way of a "covenant of human rights," but the British are more delicate in their manner of putting it.

Both government's spokesmen reaffirmed today their belief that the Declaration of Human Rights, which has already been approved by the United Nations General Assembly gives the United Nations as much ground in the form of a document as it is likely to be able to cultivate effectively in this area of human problems.

# GOP Junks 5 Years Work For Human Rights For Peoples Of World

Mrs. F. D. R. Headed UN Unit On Covenant; Dulles Says U. S. Not To Sign Treaty

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA).—The Eisenhower Administration last Monday virtually junked five years of work of the Truman Administration and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in the drafting of

an international covenant on human rights.

John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, disclosed that the Administration does not intend to make the United States a party to the covenant, nor forward it as a treaty for ratification by the Senate.

Until her resignation, Mrs. Roosevelt was the United States Representative on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights and served as chairman of the commission. President Eisenhower appointed Mrs. Oswald B. Lord of New York, to replace Mrs. Roosevelt.

### Basic Civil Rights

The proposed covenant is limited to basic civil and political rights well known in American tradition and law.

Basic rights set forth in it relates to the right to life, protection against torture, slavery, forced labor, arbitrary arrest or detention, protection against imprisonment for inability to fulfill freedom to leave a country, fill a contractual obligation, right to a fair trial, freedom of religion, speech, assembly, association and equal protection of the law.

Certain modifications in the covenant were proposed by the United States. The most important was a clause relating to the division of power between a federal government and constituent states.

Senate Told Of Stand

If the proposed covenant is adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, it then would come to the United States for ratification as a treaty.

The attitude of the Eisenhower Administration toward the human rights covenant was made known by Mr. Dulles last Monday in testimony before the Senate Judicial Committee.

Mr. Dulles appeared before that committee in opposition to

both the Bricker and Watkins resolutions proposing to amend the United States Constitution relative to the making of treaties and executive agreements.

### To Encourage Freedoms

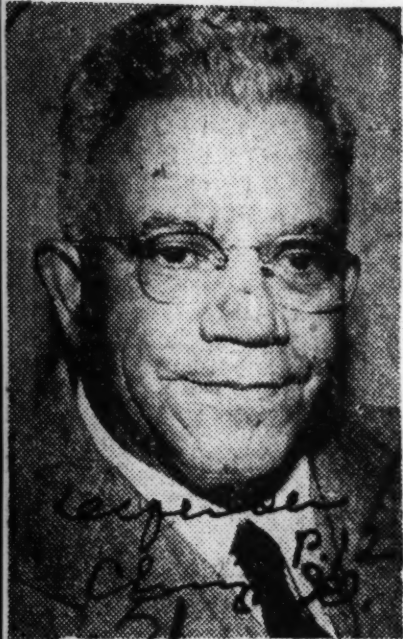
Mr. Dulles said the Administration intends to encourage the promotion everywhere of human rights and individual freedoms. But, he said, the Administration favors methods of "persuasion, education, and example rather than formal undertakings which

commit one part of the world to impose its particular social and moral standards upon another part of the world."

While the Administration will not withhold its "counsel from those who seek to draft a treaty or covenant on Human Rights," Mr. Dulles said, "we do not ourselves look upon a treaty as the means which we would now select as the proper and most effective way to spread throughout the world the goals of human liberty."

Mr. Dulles also disclosed that the Administration does not intend to sign the convention on political rights of women because it does not "believe that this goal can be achieved by treaty coercion or that it constitutes a proper field for exercise of the treaty-making power."





DR. EDWARD B. EVANS, president, ~~Prairie View State college,~~ Texas, is in the Middle East on a special mission for the Point 4 program and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.



# Day Foreseen When Racial Prejudices Will Only Be Headaches Of The Past

Anthropologist Claims That History, Not Race  
Basis Of Prejudices In UNESCO Publication

PARIS, France — A world prominent anthropologist has stated that it is not race but history which is the basis for prejudices and accounts for the differences of culture and development among the peoples of the world.

The view was put forward recently by Kenneth Little, social anthropologist at the University of Edinburgh in a study called "Race and Society," published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

There is nothing permanent about today's race problems," Mr. Little says. "Racial relations are, in effect, a function of a certain type of social and economic system. It predicts the absence of color distinction."

## Was Once Absent

He claims that race prejudice, as we know it today, never tormented minority groups of any previous civilization. His thesis is that the myth one group is better than another simply because of color or appearance, grew out of the European colonization of overseas territories.

Mr. Little claims that the seed of present-day conflicts were sown when Europeans began importing slaves from Africa to work in the New World. Racial attitudes and prejudices, he says, were then formed in order to continue the relationship of the exploiters and the exploited.

Mr. Little points out that there is strong race consciousness in Africa, but virtually no race problem in Brazil and Hawaii. In the United Kingdom he declares there is racial tolerance but still evidence of discrimination.

Cites Catholic Countries

He points out that race prejudices did not develop strongly in lands colonized by Spain and Portugal, for these two nations had not reached the industrial development of northern Europe

and were also Catholic, a religion based on a standard of equality. Mr. Little points out also that several countries in which race prejudice has been a problem are now moving in new directions.

He cites the legislation passed in America which tends to eliminate racial discrimination and the granting of interest free loans by Britain to colonies for local development and the promotion of self-government.

## France Makes Reforms

France, he mentions, has recently made constitutional and legal reforms in her African colonies.

Racial harmony, however, is not a simple matter of goodwill, the author asserts in his 54-

page study. Deep political and economic issues have grown out of the long year of racial conflict, he maintains.

Using trouble-beset South Africa as an example, Mr. Little states that vast cost for improving cities and an urgent need to extend better conditions to the countryside are involved in race relations.

Some South African areas, he says, are held back by illiteracy, malnutrition and low production.

The author points out that health and literacy campaigns carried on by UNESCO and organizations are working toward improved race relations. We can look forward, Mr. Little predicts, "with confidence to the day race and color distinctions will have ceased to plague mankind."

## U. S. LIBRARY CHIEF MAY HEAD UNESCO

Luther Evans Slated to Direct  
Cultural Group—Approval  
by Members Expected

PARIS, June 16—The Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has chosen Dr. Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, as its candidate for the post of Director General. A special conference of the member states of July 1st is expected to approve the choice.

Sir Ronald Adam, chairman of the Executive Board, said today that Dr. Evans was chosen by a majority vote of the Board's twenty members from some twenty-four candidates that had been put forward. Although the member states had been consulted twice on possible candidates, the suggestion of Dr. Evans came from within the Board itself and served to break a deadlock that had ended the Board to devote a large part of two sessions to the problem. Dr. Evans and Sardar Hardit Singh Malik, Indian Ambassador to France, had been mentioned as the two leading possibilities before the vote was taken yesterday.

Although the members of the Board do not represent their Governments, all kept in mind the necessity of obtaining general approval of the sixty-seven member states. Sir Ronald said the Boardmember of the United States was confident that Dr. Evans would be able to obtain a simple majority of the votes that will be cast at the General Conference.

If approved, Dr. Evans will take office for a full six-year term. He will replace Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico, who resigned unexpectedly last November when the General



CHOOSE FOR UNESCO: Dr. Luther Evans, Librarian of Congress, who has been picked by executive board of U. N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as its candidate for Director General.

Conference rejected his budgetary recommendations.

Dr. Evans, a Texan, will be 51 years old on Oct. 13. He was educated at Texas and Stanford universities and taught political science at Stanford, New York and Princeton universities and Dartmouth College before joining Government service in 1935.

He was director of the Historical Records Survey of the Works Project Administration until 1939, when he joined the Library of Congress as director of the Legislative Reference Service. He was named Librarian in 1945, succeeding Archibald MacLeish.

Dr. Evans became associated with UNESCO in 1945, when he served as adviser to the United States delegation to the London Conference that created the organization. He has since been a statesman. Sir Ronald said the Boardmember of the United States was confident that Dr. Evans would be able to obtain a simple majority of the votes that will be cast at the General Conference.

re-elected last year.

## DR. EVANS ELECTED UNESCO DIRECTOR

Librarian of Congress Named,  
39-17, Despite Fears of U. S.

Sway—Nuclear Group Formed

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 1—Dr. Luther H. Evans, Librarian of Congress, was elected today to a six-year term as Director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The vote by a secret ballot at an extraordinary general conference that convened today was 39 to 17, with much of opposition apparently based on a fear of United States political and intellectual domination. Dr. Evans succeeds Jaime Torres Bodet of Mexico who resigned last November.

At the same time that Dr. Evans' candidacy was being debated in a closed session, one of the organization's major achievements took a big step forward with the signing by twelve European nations of a convention setting up a European Organization for Nuclear Research at Geneva whose work will be of a nonmilitary character. The convention will go into effect with the ratification by parliaments of even of the twelve nations.

The margin of vote that elected Dr. Evans after he had been proposed by the executive board came as a surprise to some who had thought that the opposition would be stronger. A motion introduced by Belgium and backed by France to put off voting at least until Friday was defeated by a narrow margin. This had been interpreted as indicating a reluctance by a large number of delegations to see an American, the first since the United Nations agency began in 1949, in the director's post.

Observers laid opposition to the 81-year-old librarian and political scientist to four major reasons.

One was a dislike among smaller power of seeing the United States, which already pays about one-third of the annual budget, dominate the organization.

Another reason was the opposition to present United States insistence on inquiries into the loyalty of United States citizens working for the organization. This opposition showed itself during recent executive board meetings and

is strongly felt by members of the secretariat who see the inquiry as a threat to their independent status.

A third reason was a fear that presence of a Director General from the United States would hurt the universal character of agency and turn it into a one sided political organization.

The fourth reason was a wish by many Asian countries that their region be recognized by choosing a Director General from it.

In the opening session this morning Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice President of India and president of the conference, warned against the enemies of the rights of man, the most dangerous of whom, he said, were "the deluded, unconscious masses who suppress liberty in the belief they are safeguarding it."

To allay fears of United States dominance and pressure, Irving Salomon, chief of the United States delegation, told the session that the United States had not been in favor of an American candidate for the Director Generalship and had sought candidates of other nationalities.

The nuclear research convention was signed at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs after eighteen months of negotiation under the United Nations agency's auspices. The twelve nations involved in the nuclear project are Belgium, Denmark, France, Britain, West Germany, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, which, by combining their resources, hope to keep Europe on a par with the United States in this field. Britain announced her intention of becoming a member of the new organization this week and will match France's contribution of almost 24 per cent to the \$28,000,000 budget that is planned for the next seven years.





*Carried p. 5*  
UN Teacher

*Carried p. 5*  
ANOTHER FIRST WAS chalked up recently when Mrs. Hilda Grayson Finney, became the first Negro to be appointed to the staff of the United Nations International school. Mrs. Finney will teach six-year-olds from some twenty-two nations. The eminent school marm is a graduate of Morris Brown college in Atlanta, Ga., and Howard and Catholic universities, Washington. The new United Nations teacher is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

*Carried p. 5*  
Hilda Grayson Finney, South Carolina-born school teacher and *Carried p. 5* Negro history, has been named first grade teacher on the staff of the United Nations International School.